WHY DRINK? OTHER THAN

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OF ALL DEALERS IN THE WORLD.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,020—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1900.

Established 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1900.
"M." VALETTA	5023	F. N. Tillard	25th Aug.
* BENGAL	4656	S. Baroham	1st Sept.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	C. F. Preston	8th "
* ORIENTAL	5294	J. F. Jephson	15th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	22nd "
* PENISULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	29th "
M.L. PARRAMATTA	4336	A. Symons	6th Oct.
* ORIENTAL	5294	J. F. Jephson	13th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	20th "
* PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	27th "
M.L. CHINA	7912	T. S. Angus	3rd Nov.
* ORIENTAL	5294	J. F. Jephson	10th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	C. F. Preston	17th "
* PENINSULAR	5317	W. A. Wheler	24th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

The steamer marked "M" proceeds to Marseilles only, and not to London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 6th August, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,119	1st Oct., 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,149	1st Nov., 1900.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail
* TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	in Aug., 1900.
FERDINAND	G. Costanzo	6,043	in Sept., 1900.

* She will not call at Karachee.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960.	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	" 1,060.	" 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Brindisi, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	A. Bilaffer	4,746	25th Aug. 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 53, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 8, Aug. 1900

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail and all other Steamers, including Non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. & O. at favourable Rates, and special attention to the Selection of Berths and Grouping of Passengers.
THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Stations in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS allowing breaks of journey at all places of interests.
SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Missionaries and Railway Officials.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Bombay, Calcutta, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Venice, Genoa, Marseilles, Paris, Colombo and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.
REDUCED FARES for Missionaries and Government Officials to Europe via China and America.
PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured against theft and all risks.
PACKAGES of every description stored and shipped as cargo to all Ports at Lowest Rates.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS or to be available for HOME REMITTANCE.
LOANS granted against approved security.
DRAFTS issued and REMITTANCES made.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT supplied for the use of Travellers, also SOVEREIGNS and BANK NOTES.
STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold. DIVIDENDS, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Agency Business transacted.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 24th Aug., at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 21st August.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 23rd August, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 4th September.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,820 tons, on or about the 25th August.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore. Rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 20th August, 1900.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged and best available Berths secured at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O. and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares and full information furnished by return of post on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers Travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
			THURSDAY.
ANNAM	6,357	Poydenot	30th Aug., 1900.
YARRA	4,249	Schmitz	27th Sept., 1900.
INDUS	6,357	Duchatean	25th Oct., 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "INDUS," 6,357 tons, Captain, Duchateau, to sail on or about the 22nd August, 1900.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 67, Esplanade Road, Bombay

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Vessel will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capts.	To sail on
SETOS	1,746	Carstens	31st Aug.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for MOMBASSA, TANGA, DARESALAM, ZANZIBAR, and all Ports South of Zanzibar upto DELAGOA BAY.

For Rates and particulars apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 6th Aug., 1900.

SPECIAL attention is given to the clearance of goods through the Custom House, and Consignees and Importers in India may rely upon their interests being most carefully studied. A large and experienced staff is kept constantly employed on the Bunder and at the Custom House, and goods are cleared and despatched with the utmost expedition, and needless charges are thus avoided.

Residents in India should insist on their correspondents forwarding their packages to the care of LATHAM & Co.

CONTRACT RATES furnished to large Importers, Clubs, Messes, &c., for clearance of goods.

LATHAM & Co.,

BOMBAY, Markur's Building Apollo Street, Fort.
KARACHI Bunder Road.

DESPATCH PARCELS AND CARGO as follows:—

United Kingdom—Weekly.
United States of America—Weekly.
Canada and British North America—Weekly.
Germany and Austria—Bi-monthly.
Italy—Fortnightly.
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand—Fortnightly.
China, Japan, and Straits Settlements—Weekly.
South America—Monthly.
Aden—Weekly.
Regular Despatches to South Africa, West Indies *via* Southampton and Liverpool.

The above Despatches are by Mail steamers, but shipments are effected by cargo steamers sailing constantly for Continental Ports at Greatly Reduced Rates.

VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS

FROM THE CELEBRATED ESTABLISHMENT OF

MESSRS. SUTTON AND SONS.

THE Seeds are thoroughly tested by Messrs. Sutton's special process and give the largest percentage of germination of any exported seeds. Selections as follows IN TINS EXPRESSLY MADE FOR EXPORTATION, and which afford PECULIAR PROTECTION FOR THE SEEDS.

		Ordinary Rates. Rs.	a.	Special Cash Rates. Rs.	a.
1	Tin containing 16 packets Flower Seeds	6	2	5	8
1	Do. do. 22 do. do. do.	9	0	8	0
1	Do. do. 20 do. Vegetable Seeds	6	2	5	8
1	Do. do. 40 do. do. do.	11	12	10	8

FULL DETAILS ON APPLICATION.

AGENTS.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

MAKERS OF HALF PRESS AND FINISHERS FOR HALF PRESSED BALES.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

SOLE AGENTS—

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
Messrs. The ANTI-FRICTION ALLOY'S, Ld., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's BRAND.
" Bird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

The PATENT COMBINATION DRILL:—Composed of a Speed Drill, a Crank Brace, and a Ratchet Brace, for Metal Boring, whose parts can be used as Seperate Tools, or in Combination and Drills holes from 1-8in. diameter to 1 1-2in. diameter and drills in position impossible with ordinary tools.

Also Plate Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

FOR SALE.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks, &c,

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

INSURANCES.

L'UNION FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF PARIS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1828.

Capital Reserve and Guarantee.

Francs 101,000,000 or about £4,000,000.

WE the Undersigned have been APPOINTED CHIEF REPRESENTATIVES of the L'Union Fire Insurance Co., Ld., of Paris, and are now prepared to Transact Fire Insurance Business at Current Rates.

TATA & SONS,
Chief Representatives for Bombay.
Messrs. ZIFFO & CO.,
Chief Representatives for Calcutta.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

ALL INTENDING ASSURERS

Should obtain the

PROSPECTUS FOR 1900.

NEW RATES,

LIBERAL CONDITIONS.

Specially MODERATE PREMIUMS are charged for ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at a stipulated age or at death if it should happen sooner.

THE FUNDS

EXCEED

RS. 1,50,00,000.

IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The Expenses of Management being Exceptionally Low, the "Oriental" is in a position to grant POLICIES with Special Benefits.

Particulars and Forms may be obtained on Application at the Company's Offices,

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

H. G. W. MEIKLE, F. F. A.,
Acting Manager.

VITAL POWER.

MANY THOUSANDS of men suffer from enervating weaknesses, and cannot find a cure for them. I say to such sufferers; write to me; and I will show you a recently discovered means (simple and certain) by which you can be relieved of your sufferings. It will only cost you a penny for postage, and it will cure all the undermentioned diseases, as well as those peculiar ailments which invariably accompany NERVOUS DISORDERS of all kinds. If you suffer from Exhausted Vitality, Loss of Energy Weakness, Despondency, Premature Decay, Varicocele, Brain Fag, Nervousness, Blotches on the Skin, Dimness of Sight, Melancholy, Loss of Memory, Noises in the Ears, Kidney, or Liver Complaints, or any disease of the Urinary Organs, do not fail to send a stamped addressed envelope to:—GEORGE WRIGHT, Esq., Colne House, Rembrandt Road, Lee, London, S.E. (Name this paper).

TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it reserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general.

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,

BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,

ESPLANADE ROAD,

Opposite Bombay Club.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRIOR, Esq. 1. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

SHAMROCK JEWELLERY.

"There's a dear little plant that grows in our isle,
'Twas St. Patrick himself, sure, that set it,
And the Sun on his labour with pleasure did smile,
And the dews from his eyes oft did wet it.
It thrives through the bog, through the brake, through the mireland,
And he called it the dear little Shamrock of Ireland.
The sweet little Shamrock, the dear little Shamrock,
The sweet little, green little Shamrock of Ireland."

SHAMROCK SCARF PINS
SHAMROCK BANGLES
SHAMROCK SLEEVE LINKS
SHAMROCK BROOCHES
SHAMROCK LOCKETS
SHAMROCK PENDANTS
SHAMROCK CIGARETTE CASES
SHAMROCK MATCH BOXES.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS, &C.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PIANOS FOR INDIA,

THE BEST PROCURABLE, SPECIALLY BUILT FOR THE CLIMATE AT

SOUNDY & CO., LD.,

WRITE FOR NEW PRICE LIST.

INDIAN CIGARETTES.

THE "LIGHT OF ASIA" BRAND.

MADE PURELY OF THE FINEST

"INDIAN TOBACCO"

WITHOUT PAPER.

THE INDIAN ARMY SERIES.

EACH PACKET of these Cigarettes contains an Illustration of an Indian Regiment. The Illustrations will be continued until the whole Army has been given, forming a UNIQUE AND INTERESTING COLLECTION.

"Each box contains 100 finest hand-made Cigarettes without Paper.
Price Rs. 25-0 per 1,000.

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MADRAS AND LONDON.

J. B. BHESANIA & CO.,

SILK MERCERS,

Next to Sir J. J. BENEVOLENT SCHOOL,
No. 137, HORNBY ROAD.

THIS FIRM Enjoys the well-deserved reputation for supply of

VARIOUS KINDS OF PONGEE.

SILK CRAPES,

PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED SATINS,
RAINBOW CRAPES, SILK GAUZES, &c.

Received every Mail Fresh from Hong Kong, Canton and Japan Establishments. Excellent Stock of Japanese and Chinese Silk HANDKERCHIEFS. Gold and Silver Embroidered Velvet RIBBONS especially for Ladies' Collars and Waist-bands can be had Cheap.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE SHOLAPOOR SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half-yearended 30th June, 1900, at the rate of Rupees (50) Fifty per whole and Rupees (25) Twenty-Five per half share, will, on production of Share Certificates, be paid at the Office of the Company on and after Thursday, the 23th day of August 1900, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 P. M., to those shareholders whose names will have stood on the Register of the Company on the 23rd instant.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Thursday the 23rd August to Saturday the 1st September 1900, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
MORARJEE GOCULDAS & Co.,
Agents, The Sholapoor S. and W. Co., Ld.
Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, 20th August 1900.

WHISKY.
LAWSON'S LIQUEUR.
BURKE'S * * * IRISH.
Quality and age Guaranteed.

OF ALL DEALERS OR OF
ALDRIDGE SALMON & Co., LD.,
SOLE AGENTS.
BOMBAY.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and credits of BHAGILAL JAGJIVAN, late of Bombay and Amballara, Mahi Kanta Agency, Hindoo, deceased.

KESSAWLAL JAGJIVAN, of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at 3rd Bhoiwada, outside the Fort of Bombay, brother of the abovenamed deceased on behalf of SAKRI, minor daughter of the deceased.....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the 15th day of August, in the year of our Lord, One thousand and nine hundred and in the Sixty-fourth year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

D. B. BINNING,
The 15th day of August, 1900.

Messrs. MANSUKHLAL, D. & JAMSETJI,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

THE STANDARD

IS A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 74 years standing, and is one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom. It has been honourably known in India and the East for a long number of years, and has acquired a marked character for

SOUND AND LIBERAL MANAGEMENT.

Apply to the SECRETARY, at BOMBAY.

LATHAM & Co.,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.
SHIPPING, FORWARDING, COMMISSION AND GENERAL AGENTS.
BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and conducted free of charge and interest allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of interest to be obtained on application.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCE AND REGULAR HOME PAYMENTS arranged at the best rate of exchange of the day. Client's ADDRESSES CODED free of charge.

SOVEREIGNS AND BANK NOTES bought and sold at the most favourable rates.

PAY AND PENSIONS collected without charge and without life certificates.

LOANS AND ADVANCES made on approved securities.

PACKAGES forwarded to Europe and America by Eastern Express "at frequent and regular intervals" thus offering the cheapest and best Express Service before the public.

BAGGAGE AND CARGO shipped by "HOME EXPRESS," at low rates, and to parts of the World. Reliable Agents in every Port.

PACKAGES arriving at Bombay and Kurrachee cleared and forwarded up-country with promptitude and economy.

Property of every description carefully warehoused and stored. Articles of Indian art and Manufacture received and packed securely for transit and forwarded and delivered at destination.

INSURANCE—Marine and Fire—effected at current rates.

Represented in London, Liverpool, and Paris by

GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co.

John Roberts & Co. Ltd.

BOMBAY.

FOR HIRE SEVERAL FIRST CLASS BILLIARD TABLES

Complete in every respect.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES, GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness, (30,) and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD OATS, BRAN Supplied, &c.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUNGALOWS KNOWN AS "RUSSELL LODGE" AND "JOSEPH COTTAGE," AT POONA.

Under the instructions from the owners, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, at Poona, the following Bungalows on TUESDAY, the 9th October, at 3-30 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of Government land, together with the large bungalow, out houses standing thereon, known as "Russell Lodge," situate at Civil Lines, Sassoon Road, Poona, in the Registration District and Sub-District of Poona, containing by admeasurement 2 acres and 11 gunthas or thereabouts, be the same, a little more or less, and registered in books of the Collector of Land Revenue under new Survey No. 94, pote No. 2, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by "Ashley House," on or towards the west, by "Readymoney Villa," on or towards the south by Railway fence, on or towards the north partly by "Joseph Cottage," partly by Dharamsala, and partly by Sassoon Road.

On the SAME DAY, at 4-30 p.m.

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In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	„ 29	Half-yearly	„ 32
Quarterly	„ 16	Quarterly	„ 18
Monthly	„ 6	Monthly	„ 6-8

These Up-Country Rates Include Postage.
SINGLE COPY ..... As. 1.
Price for Back Numbers varies, according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS:—

Ten Lines and under—	
First insertion	Rs. 1
Second do.	„ 2-8
Third do.	„ 2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	As. 2 per line

but no Advertisement counted as less than 8 lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpariel, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

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First insertion	As. 3 per line
Second do	„ 4½
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
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No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one Rupee and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES:—EACH—TWO RUPEES

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.
TO SUBSCRIBERS—

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 13
Half-yearly	„ 6	Half-yearly	„ 7-8
Quarterly	„ 3	Quarterly	„ 3-12

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY,
Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	„ 6
Quarterly	„ 3

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FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

FOR SALE AND HIRE.

MESSRS. AHMED DEWJI & BROTHERS, High Class Upholsterers Furniture Manufacturers, Suppliers to NATIVE PRINCES and CHIEFS, have now the pleasure to inform their Constituents and the Public that they are occupying new and extensive Premises, Nos. 10 and 11, Old Cajit Street, Chuckla Road. They make and always have for Immediate delivery all kinds of artistic furniture to European and native taste for Dining, Drawing, Office, and Bed-rooms. Also a large and varied stock of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Perambulators, Bentwood Furniture, Tapestries and Dinner, Dessert, and Toilet Sets, &c., &c., of Standard Makers. Bungalows and Houses furnished on hire at short notice and moderate price.

Up-Country ORDERS and different Contracts undertaken. INSPECTION and CORRESPONDENCE kindly solicited.

KING, KING & Co.,

BOMBAY.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,

CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addressed in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:

HENRY S. KING & CO.

OLD CHINA BAZAAR.

H. MOOLLA EBRAHIM, PARTNER of the late (EBRAHIM ADAMALLY) dealers in Chinese and Japanese goods begs to announce the Ladies and Gentlemen, that he has re-opened his place of business at the Meadow Street, 2nd Lane, No. 17, near entrance into the Oak lane, where large varieties of Chinese, Japanese and Indian curiosities of ancient and modern unique selections and Silk Goods will be found at greatly reduced prices. Hopes to receive the same kind support and patronage given him before.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,

FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL BROKERS.

(ESTABLISHED 1886.)

TRANSACT EVERY KIND OF PERSONAL AGENCY, PARTICULARLY:—

NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes, Chiefs, Nobles, and Jaghirdars of Native States will best consult their interests by employing this Firm as their BOMBAY AGENTS.

HOUSE, LAND, and ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of Houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of VENDORS, PURCHASERS, and all who wish to HIRE or LET HOUSES, OFFICES, &c.

ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages (deposit of title deeds).

LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and dispatch guaranteed.

MOFUSSIL AGENCY.—Up-country residents will find it greatly to their advantage to place all their ORDERS and COMMISSIONS in our hands. We undertake to execute them with care and fidelity and to give complete satisfaction.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, Stocks and Shares, bought and sold, and advice given as to investments.

RECOVERY of OUTSTANDINGS, RENT and DEBTS collected and recovered.

PARTNERSHIP and BUSINESS AGENCY.—Partnerships negotiated, Partners with capital introduced. Capital procured for starting businesses. Purchases and Sales of businesses negotiated.

NEGOTIATIONS, PRIVATE ENQUIRIES, SETTLEMENTS UNDER ARBITRATION, skilfully conducted.

NOTE.—Under Section 37 of the Civil Procedure Code, and under Power of Attorney, Messrs. S. R. BOTTLEWALLA and Co. act as the recognised Agents of mofussil constituents, thus saving them the necessity of coming to Bombay to file and conduct their cases.

FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES effected with the best Offices and at the most favourable rates.

CHARGES: Moderate. TERMS on Application.

SAVE TIME, TROUBLE, MONEY, AND TEMPER, BY SENDING ALL YOUR ORDERS AND COMMISSIONS TO

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,

WHO WILL EXECUTE THEM WITH THE UTMOST PROMPTITUDE, CARE, AND ATTENTION.

OFFICES

17, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,

(Over Crawford and Co.)

RESIDENCE:

CONTRACTOR'S BUILDINGS,

GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	13
With Cur	50	24	15
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S.

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movilette" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Nickel. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

15, BANK STREET

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE

BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS

FOR PERUSAL IN THE

MORNING AND NOON

AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION ALSO

HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers

FOR TERMS APPLY TO

VINCENT AND COMPANY.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

SPECIFICS for Hydrocele and Elephantiasis guaranteed to cure this disease radically by using this medicine externally. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle. Apply to

DR. S. GHOSHAL, SPECIALIST,

No. 65, Beadon Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 43m. Sun sets, 6h. 23m. High water, 9-16m., 9-1s. Low water, 2-8m., 3-23s.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

A HINDOO FAIR.—The annual Hindoo Fair, known as the Gowalia Agiaras Fair, takes place to-day, at Hornby Road, Fort.

DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA.—Symon Anthone Silva, a Eurasian lad, aged six years, died yesterday morning from hydrophobia, at the Motilbai Hospital for Women and Children. At an inquest held by Mr. Turner, the coroner, in the evening, the jury returned a verdict of death from hydrophobia.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Durban, Delagoa Bay, Cape Colony, per extra s. s. Pangola, via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 p.m., on Friday, the 24th inst.—Mails for China and Japan, via Calcutta, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 p.m., on the 21st, 24th, 25th, and 29th inst., and at 6 p.m., on Sunday, the 26th inst.

MUSIC AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry Marine Battalion will play the following programme, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, band-master, commencing at 5-45 p.m.:—

March	With Flying Colours — Unrath
Gavotte	Willkommen — Kluss
Fantasia	Favourite Melodies from Old Operas — Kappey
Valse	La Barcarolle — Waldteufel
Selection	The Messenger Boy — Caryll
Polka	Tout a la Joie — Fahrbach

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

BELOW HIS DIGNITY.—Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Constable Allix charged Alfred Thomas Jones, a vagrant, with refusing to work under Section 5 of the Vagrancy Act. The accused has been for some time past an inmate of the workhouse. On the 12th instant, he was provided with employment as mess-room attendant on board a steamer, through the influence of the Governor of the workhouse. He worked there for a couple of hours, and then left, and never returned to the workhouse again. Being questioned by the court as to why he did not work as a mess-room attendant on board, accused said that he had never worked as a menial before and could not do it now. The magistrate remarked that the accused was a fastidious man, and sentenced him to fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT AND EQUIPMENT FACTORY of Bombay have issued their revised price list. Since the factory was started the proprietor, Mr. Adamjee Peerbhoy, has supplied boots, tents, and equipment generally to most of the European and Native troops in India. During the Chitral, Tirah and Malakhand expeditions large quantities of his boots were used and Commanding Officers spoke highly of them. He has also supplied many thousands of pairs of boots and hundreds of tents to the troops despatched to South Africa and China. As an ordnance contractor Mr. Adamjee Peerbhoy has given great satisfaction and has received numerous testimonials. Major-General R. A. Walker, R.A., Director-General of Ordnance in India, writing in January, 1897, said that Mr. Adamjee was the best ordnance contractor on the Bombay side of India.

ACCIDENTAL DROWNING IN A WELL.—An inquiry was held yesterday, at Coombharwada, Dadur, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, on the body of Luis Manuel Fernandez, a tailor, aged about sixty years. The deceased resided in the above locality and was supported by his step-son. For the last six months Luis had been suffering from chronic diarrhœa. About 7 o'clock, on Sunday morning, deceased took his tea and sat on the otta of the house, eating pan-supari, and about an hour after he was missed. His widow searched for him in the fields and in the evening found his body floating in a well, face downwards. The body was removed by the police, life being extinct. It was stated that deceased was not in pecuniary or any other difficulties, and that he never said that he was tired of life or would destroy himself. The well was all open on one side and deceased used to go near it. He was in sound mind. The jury on the evidence returned a verdict of accidental death.

GRUESOME DISCOVERIES.—On Sunday evening, the dead body of a Hindu was found by the police, floating in the old Dhobie Ghaut, at Morland Road. Inspector Jones had the body removed from the water. The deceased appeared to be a Purdesee of about twenty-eight years of age. The body was dressed in a dhothur only and bore no marks of violence. Information was circulated but no one came forward to identify the body. At an inquest held by Mr. Turner, the coroner, yesterday morning, on the body, the jury returned an open verdict.—Another dead body, that of a Hindu woman, was found on the same day floating in the tank belonging to the Maneckji Petit Mill, at Parel. The deceased appeared to be a Ghatee woman, of about twenty-five years of age. The body was dressed only in a saree and bore no marks of violence. An inquest was held on the body by Mr. Turner, the coroner. An open verdict was recorded.

MAHIPATRAM RUPRAM ANATH ASHRAM AND ORPHANAGE, AHMEDABAD.—Her Excellency Lady Northcote has been graciously pleased to give a donation of Rs. 200 to the Mahipatram Rupram Anath Ashram and Orphanage at Ahmedabad. The institution was visited on the 4th instant by H. E. Lord Curzon and H. E. Lord Northcote. There are about 500 famine orphans and deserted children in the institution, which has permanent buildings of its own on a site granted by the local municipality. The institution is the only one of its kind in Gujarat and is managed by a committee, of which Rao Bahadur Lalshankar Umyashanker, Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Ahmedabad, is the president. Children from all the districts of Gujarat, except Surat, have been sent to the orphanage. All the children, except those who are taken back by their parents or guardians will be maintained by the orphanage and given industrial education for a start in life. Their Excellencies saw the children taking their meals and made several inquiries. They then saw the hospital of the orphanage, which is in the charge of a hospital assistant, and is under the supervision of Assistant Surgeon Dr. N. R. Kallyanwala, L. M. and S., these gentlemen rendering their services gratis. Their Excellencies expressed every satisfaction with the institution.

RECHABITES' SOCIAL EVENING.—A correspondent sends us the following account of a social evening, a few evenings ago, in the club-rooms and attended perhaps better than any previous meeting either by members and friends. The splendid attendance of lady members, and friends contributed greatly to the general success of the evening. Over 100 enjoyed themselves from 8-30 to 11-30 p.m., and the bar with its tea, coffee and icecream was well tested. Mr. Creek opened with an overture on a new piano from the stock of Messrs. Rose and Co., which was much admired, and Miss Dawes assisted in the responsibilities of accompanying several ladies who favoured in the programme. Mr. Turner sang in his own good form. The Misses Wilmer gave a duet and also accompanied themselves on the piano. Mr. Brown's song was well rendered and Mr. McEnough also deserves praise. Miss Scott sang "The Holy City" and was much appreciated. Mr. and Mrs. Lafond both gave "Good songs in good form." Mrs. Steele sang "Jessie's Dream" but encores could not be allowed, however, later in the evening "The Dream of Paradise" met with a good reception. Mr. Ware kept up his reputation for recitations "Grave and Gay" and "Love." Mrs. Everett, in her singing of "Old and New" well sustained her reputation. Messrs. Kingstone and Dickeson were so good in their duet that all present will welcome them at any time. Captain Griffin also sustained his previous good record and was accompanied by Mrs. Griffin with rare good taste. Mr. Driscoll deserves credit for his song, both for its selection and its execution. Miss DaCosta and Mr. DaCosta at the piano and banjo gave us all a treat. Mr. Clarke as a reciter deserves more praise than can be given at present. Mr. Casey and Mr. Heatherington both did their parts well and deserve more prominence. The singing by all present of "God save the Queen" brought a most enjoyable evening to a close. Mr. Dickeson conducted the programme as chairman.

REFERRING to the abnormally heavy rains being received this season in the Wynaad, Travancore and other parts of Southern India, a correspondent at Peermaad sends records of the rainfall in his district during the months of June, July and August last year and this year. These show that in 1899 the rainfall for June was 60 ins., for July 39 ins. and for the whole month of August only 18 ins., whilst this year 58 1-2 ins. in June, 66 1-2 ins. in July, and from the 1st to the 14th instant as much as 69 ins. were received.

ANOTHER record has been established by carrier pigeons. The other day naval experiments at Cherbourg demonstrated the ability of the carrier pigeon to fly 250 miles. This has, however, been surpassed. On the 29th ult., from the Touraine, which left Havre on the previous day, eight pigeons returned to the coast at Rennes after traversing 323 miles against a head wind in nine hours. This forms a record both for length and speed.

THE estimated population of New South Wales on June 30 was as follows:—Males, 729,420; females, 631,700—total, 1,361,120. The increase for the half-year amounted to 4,470, this being the smallest increase since 1860. The emigation figures were abnormally large owing to the departure of the various contingents for South Africa, while arrivals were fewer than usual, a fact attributable to the appearance of plague.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the HON. MR. JUSTICE TYEBJEE.)

HEAVY CLAIM FOR DAMAGES.

MANOCKJEE EDULJEE CONTRACTOR VS. MEHERBAI AND OTHERS.

THE plaintiff sought to recover the sum of Rs. 30,000 by way of damages and the costs of the suit from the defendants, namely, Meherbai, widow of Ardasir Hormusjee Wadia; Jamshedjee, Pestonjee, Bomonjee, Khurshedjee and Jehangir Ardasir Hormusjee Wadia, being the trustees of the last will and testament of Ardasir Hormusjee Wadia, deceased. Mr. Davar and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanjee, and Motilal, appeared for the plaintiff; and the Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Scott, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the defendants.

The plaint in the case stated that one Beg Mahomed, being the lessee from Government of certain land at Byculla, measuring 9,100 square yards, at a yearly rental of Rs. 70 for a term of twenty-one years, renewable in perpetuity at the same rent and on the same terms, leased the same to the plaintiff at a yearly rental of Rs. 6,900, subsequently agreed to sell the reversion in the same to the plaintiff for Rs. 1,25,000. Plaintiff erected buildings on the land and being desirous of purchasing the reversion and clearing off certain encumbrances, then existing on the property, requested the defendants in January, 1899, to advance him the sum of Rs. 1,70,000 on the security of the buildings; and the defendants consented to advance the sum on condition inter alia that the plaintiff should disclose a clear title to the lands to the satisfaction of the defendants' solicitors and that the lands should be found after due inspection by the defendants' architects, to be of a value of 35 per cent. more than the sum proposed to be advanced. Plaintiff accepted the terms stipulating, however, in order to avoid costs, that the valuation of the premises should precede the inspection of the title. On the 8th July, 1899, the defendants' architects by their report declared the premises to be of the value of Rs. 2,72,000. Plaintiff seeing that the value so declared was amply sufficient for the proposed loan proceeded to give the defendants' solicitors inspection of the title-deeds of the property and incurred considerable expense in staying the sale of certain parts of the property by the mortgagees thereof, and in paying the earnest money for the purchase of Beg Mahomed's reversion in the land. After considerable delay the defendants, on the 9th December, 1899, refused to advance the loan, alleging that plaintiff's title to the land was not clear, that the defendants' architects had valued the premises on a wrong basis, and that in reality the premises were not of a sufficient value to enable the defendants to make the loan in accordance with the conditions of the contract. Plaintiff said that the objections of the defendants were not made bona fide, that his title to the premises was perfectly clear, and that in any event all that the defendants were entitled to demand was that the plaintiff should have acquired the reversion in the land and discharged the encumbrances on the premises before or at the time of the completion of the mortgage of the property, and that the plaintiff was perfectly able and willing to do this. The plaintiff denied that the valuation referred to was made on a wrong basis and was excessive, and in any event said that the defendants were precluded from asserting the same to be incorrect.

The defendants, in their defence, said it was represented to them that the proposed borrower had a lease from Government of 9,132 square yards of land at a yearly rental of about Rs. 65, renewable every twenty-one years in perpetuity on the same terms. Defendants agreed to advance monies to such a borrower provided the title was perfectly clear, and that the property was inspected by the defendants' architects. On the true construction of the agreement, they were not bound to advance any monies to a borrower who did not hold a lease from Government; nor to a borrower unless his title was perfectly clear, unless it was approved of by the defendants' solicitors, unless the mortgage was approved of by the defendants' solicitors and architects and unless the premises were of a value sufficient to show a margin of 35 per cent. over the amount to be advanced. They said plaintiff was not a borrower who answered the description aforesaid, and his title was not perfectly clear and had not been approved of by defendants' solicitors; and the mortgage was not approved of by their solicitors and architects. As a matter of fact, it was subsequently ascertained by search in the Registration Office, although the plaintiff had concealed the fact, that there were no less than six mortgages on the property, aggregating Rs. 75,500. The first report made by Messrs. Gostling and Morris was made at the request of the plaintiff on erroneous data furnished to them by the plaintiff's brother Sorabjee, and was erroneous on the face of it. Defendants requested Messrs. Gostling and Morris to reconsider the question in its true light, which they did, and made a report on the 6th December, 1899. Plaintiff did not give defendants' solicitors a full and fair inspection of his title-deeds, but altogether concealed the fact that there were mortgages on the property, nor had he ever produced the contract he alleged he had with Beg Mahomed to purchase the lease of the premises.

The hearing of the case was proceeded with.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CROWE.)

WATERLOO INKS.

MAHOMEDALLI HYDERALLI CHEENA VS. ABDUL KADUR ALIBHOY BHUSTAVALLA.

THE plaintiff in this case prayed that the defendant should be restrained from selling as Waterloo brand inks that had not been manufactured by the plaintiff; that an account of any inks so sold should be taken, and that defendant should be decreed to pay the plaintiff's costs. Mr. Scott and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, Sayani and Moos, appeared for the plaintiff, Mr. Rivett Carnac, and Mr. Robertson, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand and Wadia, were for the defendant.

The plaintiff alleged that the defendant had become possessed of a large quantity of bottles of ink bearing labels which purported to show that such ink was of the Waterloo brand, and had supplied such ink to the Indian Midland Railway. The plaintiff said that some of the labels on the bottles so supplied were genuine ones; but that others were fraudulent imitations of the genuine labels. The ink had not been manufactured by the plaintiff; but was of an inferior quality. The plaintiff, as the original manufacturer of "Waterloo" inks, said he had suffered a loss in business owing to the conduct of defendant. The defendant, in his written statement, said he had purchased the ink from other persons on the representation that it was Waterloo ink. He had made the purchase *bona fide* and submitted the suit should be dismissed with costs.

Mr. Jardine, in addressing the Court for the plaintiff, submitted that defendant knew that his client was the original manufacturer of Waterloo inks. That being so he had no right to buy inferior inks, bearing such labels from other persons. The latter had been made parties to the suit, but had been struck out on paying costs and agreeing in future not to sell any inks bearing similar labels to those used by the plaintiff.

Mr. Carnac, for the defendant, submitted it was not shown that the plaintiff had an exclusive monopoly of the Waterloo inks.

His Lordship took time to consider his judgment.

THE HON. MR. MONCREIFF AND LYING WITNESSES.

WHY CEYLON WITNESSES LIE: A REIGN OF TERROR IN THE VILLAGES.

IN a case of robbery which commenced the other day, at the Criminal Sessions of the Colombo Supreme Court one of the witnesses named, Cornelis, was lying so flagrantly that His Lordship Mr. Justice Moncreiff, lost all patience, and sternly ordered the man to be put out of the box, remarking that he was a disgrace to the Court, and bade the Fiscal to keep him in custody until next day when he was to be re-examined.

This witness was followed in the box by a village headman, who seemed to be very much disconcerted even in his examination-in-chief, and entangled himself into explanations and counter-explanations, and when pressed by his Lordship alleged that he had prevaricated, and even perjured himself in the Police Court because he was in great fear of reprisals at the hands of the accused. In the court below he had been too frightened to speak the truth for fear of consequences.

His Lordship: You, a headman, ought to be ashamed in your position to say that you were afraid to give true evidence. If you had any fear really, why did you not apply to the proper authorities for protection?

The witness said he had applied for protection, but not until after this case had been sent up to the Supreme Court.

His Lordship remarked, if this story about the reign of terror by the accused was true, he hoped some inquiry would be made into the matter. It was bad enough for poor wretches like the previous witness to lie in the box, but, when it came to a headman lying under fear, it was a serious matter.

Mr. VanLangenberg, counsel for the defence, also said his clients courted inquiry and they would be able to say a great deal.

His Lordship thought the behaviour of witnesses was shocking.

The witness (the headman) was then minutely examined by his Lordship and confessed that he had come to court bearing his life in his hands, so to say. Everybody in his village had advised him not to come, lest he should be murdered by the accused or his friends.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA AUG. 20.

Monday's observations show that the barometer has risen very rapidly in Chota Nagpur and fallen rapidly in the east of Central India and adjacent districts of the Central Provinces. The cyclonic storm in Chota Nagpur yesterday has advanced in a west-north-westerly direction and is this morning central between Sutna and Jubbulpore. It has continued to fill up slowly, but the pressure is still a quarter of an inch in defect in the central area. The storm has given very little rain except near its centre. The only heavy fall reported are six and-a-half inches at Jubbulpore and from two to three inches at Sutna, Pachmarhi, and Jhansi, about one and-a-half inches have been received at Agra, Saugor and Nowgong, and light showers have fallen in North-East India, West Coast and Rajputana. The temperature is in moderate and considerable excess in Burma, Assam, Punjab, Sind, Rajputana, Madras Coast and South India. The storm will probably continue to move in west-north-westerly direction and give showers in Rajputana, the Central Provinces, Central India, and possibly Gujarat. Both monsoon currents are at present weak as rain-producing currents.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Patna, Captain A. S. Hunnah, which arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta via coast ports, met with moderate westerly wind and swell, and dull cloudy weather and adverse currents. The s. s. Birchfield, Captain D. Hamblin, which reached Bombay on Saturday from Cardiff experienced fine weather to Aden and had from longitude of Aden up to 17th instant; a fireman died in the Red Sea. The B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. Dumra, Captain E. C. Russell, which reached Bombay on Saturday, had moderate S. W wind and sea with long S.W. swell, which caused the vessel to roll heavily to within 200 miles of Bombay and light showers of rain, 20 miles off the Port. The s. s. Apollo, Captain C. W. Pickthorn, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta encountered rough weather in the Bay of Bengal in which some deck fittings were damaged. The s. s. Avala, Captain F. W. Langworthy which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta reports having met with a heavy passage.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 20TH AUGUST 1900.

Amritsar—Rain general over district. No more rain wanted at present.

Ferozepore—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well.

Mooltan—All crops doing well.

Delhi—Bright, no sign of rain. All crops doing well.

Agra—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants want more rain.

Cawnpore—Cloudy, but no rain. More rain wanted generally.

Bewar—Cotton plants flourishing.

Amraoti.—Looks like rain. Cotton plants could scarcely look better.

Khamgaon.—Sufficient rain fallen generally. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains doing well.

Dhulia.—Cloudy, but no rain. Break needed generally. Crop prospects generally good.

Jalgaon.—Continues cloudy. Cotton healthy. Weeding going on vigorously.

Broach.—Occasionlly cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants flourishing and look well, but fine weather wanted for weeding. All crops doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Viramgam—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton sowing making good progress. Food-grains sowing has made fair progress.

Wadhwan—Bright, no sign of rain. Sufficient rain fallen generally. Cotton sowing making good progress. Food-grains sowing has made fair progress.

Dholera.—Looks like clearing up.

Bhavnagar—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Sufficient rain fallen generally. Sowing generally finished.

Barsi—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains and all crops doing well.

Sholapur.—Looks like clearing up. Food-grains doing well.

Hubli.—Looks like clearing up. Seasonable. Sufficient rain fallen generally to enable agricultural operations getting a fair start. Cotton sowing begun. Food-grains doing well.

Bellary.—Cotton plants slightly damaged by drought. Food-grains suffering from want of rain.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 20TH OF AUGUST.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcut standard, reduced to the same temperature Mo and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity, at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 14 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·593	Calm	1	79·1	82·9	76	...	12·03	−6·49
Sirsa	29·532	NE	5	92·3	67·1	92	...	2·64	−6·70
Delhi	29·511	SSW	13	92·7	82·0	79	...	9·28	−7·64
Agra	29·492	SE	5	?	76·4	87	1·30	9·15	−9·08
Cawnpore	29·488	ENE	7	94·3	81·6	83	...	11·76	−8·09
Allahabad	29·489	ENE	24	86·3	79·2	87	0·08	15·01	−9·95
Jhansi	29·488	N	8	89·2	74·1	83	1·81	19·46	−7·06
Jacobabad	29·553	SE	2	103·4	87·1	65	...	3·35	×0·98
Karachi	29·641	WSW	13	91·9	79·2	81	...	1·67	−3·58
Jeypore	29·576	WSW	3	92·2	77·1	81	...	14·69	−3·43
Ajmere	29·59	W	9	87·9	76·5	76	0·65	15·84	×1·53
Deesa	29·618	WNW	9	91·1	73·6	74	...	27·35	×4·80
Ahmedabad	29·679	SW	3	90·8	79·1	79	...	11·11	×1·05
Bhuj	29·65	W	6	91·3	76·4	79	...	15·55	+4·83
Jamnagar	29·671	SSW	13	85·5	75·2	83	...	21·17	...
Rajkot	29·634	WSW	12	92·9	74·7	90	...	35·90	×14·45
Bhownagar	29·682	NNW	7	95·6	77·8	78	...	23·30	×9·58
Veraval	29·706	W	7	84·0	78·3	88	...	32·91	×16·14
Neemuch	29·624	WSW	7	84·0	71·0	93	0·54	11·53	− 3·6
Indore	29·622	W	1	83·3	71·1	98	0·20	21·46	×1·01
Sangor	29·429	WNW	5	82·4	72·6	92	1·20	27·36	+1·83
Jubulpore	29·391	WSW	10	82·9	72·6	90	6·40	31·44	−6·23
Hoshangabad	29·546	NW	8	80·2	73·2	61	0·69	3·36	−5·18
Khandwa	29·627	NW	15	86·7	74·1	93	0·12	23·02	×3·54
Raipur	29·534	SW	21	82·3	74·1	74	...	5·73	−6·16
Nagpur	29·547	WSW	17	87·3	73·6	90	0·14	36·94	×7·27
Amraoti	29·61	WSW	23	88·2	71·8	85	0·02	19·6	−1·91
Akola	29·645	W	17	89·0	74·7	77	...	32·07	×10·84
Surat	29·702	W	3	87·5	77·8	82	...	29·36	−1·20
Malegaon	29·66	W	15	87·4	74·1	69	...	9·17	−5·21
Bombay	29·747	W	13	84·9	76·1	80	0·31	59·35	×3·26
Poona	29·739	WSW	15	84·5	68·9	75	...	21·96	×5·05
Ahmednagar	29·715	SW	12	84·9	63·0	72	..	14·77	×5·20
Aurangabad	29·97	WSW	?	86·3	70·7	81	...	15·80	...
Sholapur	29·741	SW	15	94·2	69·0	60	...	11·61	−1·76
Ratnagiri	29·765	NW	7	85·4	77·9	85	0·05	81·17	−1·14
Belgaum	29·708	WSW	20	77·3	69·3	90	..	53·85	×25·46
Goa	29·805	Calm	12	82·0	73·4	93	0·86	84·27	×17·41
Karwar	29·818	NW	6	83·7	74·5	88	0·33	117·75	×25·14
Mangalore	29·858	Calm	8	85·8	74·4	91	1·91	111·76	×27·04
Calicut	29·848	N	6	84·2	75·0	84	0·07	86·29	×13·37
Cochin	29·865	NW	1	86·5	75·6	86	0·25	53·24	−2·36
Bangalore	29·834	W	11	83·3	66·3	88	...	8·05	−3·78
Secunderabad	29·695	W	13	91·1	70·5	74	...	14·87	−2·07
Masulipatam	29·704	WNW	10	93·1	80·1	65	...	14·29	−1·84
Bellary	29·783	WSW	12	90·1	72·2	58	...	5·29	−2·21
Cuddapah	29·766	W	6	97·1	77·9	59	...	5·18	−7·49
Madras	29·749	W	9	101·0	79·0	60	0·05	4·59	−4·29
Coimbatore	29·825	WSW	3	90·4	72·6	84	...	5·26	×1·89
Trichinopoly	29·787	WSW	5	100·6	78·3	61	..	3·72	−1·71
Negapatam	29·790	W	...	...	...	53	...	4·65	−2·03
Colombo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aden	29·757	Calm	7	92·8	81·8	66	..	0·00	−0·20

In column "Wind Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfall:—J. J. H.=0·18 (61·31); G. T. H.=0·13 (63·39); St. G. H.=0·15 (63·36); C. P.=0·31 (39·35).

SUMMARY.

There has been a brisk to rapid or very rapid fall of pressure in Rajputana, Central India, Berar and at Nagpur, Khandwa, Hoshangabad, Jubbulpore, Saugor, Jhansi, Allahabad, Cawnpore, Delhi, Agra, Sirsa and Lahore, and slight changes else where. Readings, are lowest at and in the neighbourhood of Jubbulpore and highest in the extreme south. Gradients are moderate to steep.

Winds are cyclonic in the Central and North-West Provinces, south-easterly to north-easterly at Sirsa and Jacobabad, and south-westerly to north-westerly elsewhere. The force has been strong to a gale at Allahabad, Khandwa, Raipur, Nagpur, Amraoti and Akola and fresh to light elsewhere.

The maximum temperature is from 5° to 7° in excess of normal at Karachi, Sholapur, Secunderabad, Cuddapah and Madras, and 5° in defect at Hoshangabad. The highest temperature in the shade was 105° at Jocobabad and the lowest 63° at Bangalore and Belgaum.

Humidity changes are small and the skies are more or less cloudy in all districts.

Heavy rain has fallen at Jubbulpore (6·40"), over an inch at Mangalore (1·91), Jhansi (1·81"), Saugor (1·59") and Agra (1·30), nearly an inch at Goa, about three-quarters of an inch at Ajmere, and Hoshangabad, about half an inch at Neemuch, about a quarter of an inch at Indore, Bombay, Kawar and Cochin, and light showers at Nagpur, Khandwa, Amraoti, Ratnagiri, Calicut and Madras.

The depression noticed in yesterday's report has moved in a west-north-westerly direction and its centre now lies somewhere very little to the east-north-east of Jubbulpore, where the abnormal deficiency amounts to about one-quarter of an inch. The monsoon currents both in the Bay and the Arabian Sea are however at present feeble and the rainfall accompanying the storm though locally heavy is generally scattered and local in character. It appears very probable from the direction of the winds in Rajputana and Central India that this depression will move in a north-north-westerly direction. Strong squally winds with gale and passing heavy showers of rain are likely in the Central and North-West Provinces. The weather conditions are slightly favourable for rain along the coast from Cochin to Bombay, while the rainfall of the next 24 hours in all other districts except in the Madras Presidency (where it is not likely) depends much on the track of the storm.

The observer at Seychelles reports that during the week ending 20th August pressure was 29·952"; maximum temperature (82°), minimum (75°); wind south-east with a velocity of 11 miles an hour, and rainfall about half an inch.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

An "Inch of Rain" means a gallon of water spread over a surface of nearly two square feet, or 3,630 cubic feet, equivalent to 100 tons upon an acre.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esplanade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba In. Cts.
Previously registered	60 48	64 5	63 33	59 2
Monday, 20th August

PIANOFORTES
FOR
POONA SEASON.

ERARD PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.

BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.

SCHIEDMAYER and
SOEHNE'S PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.

TUNING.—The well-being and durability of a piano depending in a great degree on the regularity of tuning by qualified tuners, MARCKS and Co., Ld., have made special arrangements this season for the continual stay, at Poona, of a thoroughly competent man. Special attention is invited to the fact that MARCKS and Co., Ld., possess special facilities for undertaking large repairs to pianos that have been years in use. They are able to restore them to a condition almost as good as new.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS PIANOS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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WARDEN & CO.,
BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.
BASIL MISSION MANGALORE
ROOF TILES,
"MINTON" PAVEMENT, DADO
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WHITE GLAZED TILES,
NINE ELMS PORTLAND
CEMENT.
MARBLE PAVEMENT TILES
AND SLABS.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES Working, Drawings and Estimates furnished on Application.

WARDEN & Co.,
27 HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

TO BE LET,
A FURNISHED BUNGALOW, at MALABAR HILL, Sea Shore, Narayen Dabulker's Road, lately occupied by Mr. E. Sechom of Messrs. Gaddum & Co. Apply
MUKHI KASSAMBHOY MOOSA,
Estate Manager
to Sir H. H. Agakhan, Jail Road.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA.
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
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BAGGAGE received and shipped, landed and forwarded or Stored.
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PACKAGES from EUROPE Cleared through the Customs and Despatched. To avoid delay, the Shippers should be instructed to send to us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.
INSURANCES, Marine, Life, and Fire, effected with Offices of standing.
H. M. TROOPSHIPS.
Every assistance afforded to Officers proceeding to and from England.
LONDON AGENTS:—
MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

CHUBB PATENT SAFE
preserves its contents
ABSOLUTELY UNINJURED.
55. Westgate Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne,
July 20th, 1898.
Messrs. CHUBB & SON'S LOCK & SAFE Co., Ltd.,
128, Queen Victoria Street, London.
DEAR SIR,—You will doubtless have observed the report of the great fire at Sunderland.
We sent out Mr. Hastie there to try and get information about any of your Safes. We are glad to say that he discovered a large one of your manufacture on the premises of W. Wade & Son, 220, High Street, Indiarubber and Guttapercha Merchants. This had been in very intense heat, and was covered with debris
After a little trouble they managed to open the safe with the keys, and to the delight of the owners, their papers were found ABSOLUTELY UNINJURED.
We are, yours faithfully,
For Henry Walker & Son, Ltd.,
J. G. WALKER, Managing Director,
Illustrated PRICE LISTS of CHUBB'S SAFES free on application to
EDALJEE PESTONJEE,
Bombay Agent,
7. PARSEE BAZAAR, FORT, BOMBAY.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST
INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
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TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE
LONDON."
A. B. C. CODE USED.
CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude,
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The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

NOTES:
INDIAN LAND REVENUE
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND
POLICY,
BY
TODARMAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage, half-anna.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, AUG. 20.

EXCHANGE.—With the rate for three and six months' discounts down 1-8th, to 3 3-4 and 3 7-8, credits were quoted at 1s. 4 5-32d. for this month but Telegraphic and demand remain unaltered at 1s. 3 29-32d. and 1-3 15-16d. at very fair amount being done in the former for ready. 1s. 4 3-16d. was the general rate for bills for next month, and for the later months of the year 1s. 4 7-32d. would very likely have been accepted, but very few are making for any delivery just now.

Bank Telegraphic	1s. 3 29-32d
Bank Demand	1s. 3 15-16d.
3 Months' sight Credits	1s. 4 5-32d.
,, Francs	169 3-4
Shanghai, 30 days' sight	Rs. 199 1-2
Hongkong ,,	149
Japan ,,	148

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market opened steady at Rs. 94-11 ready, Rs. 94-10 for the settlement at the end of the month improving to Rs. 94-14 and Rs. 94-12 respectively. The Bank of Bombay cash balance is up 12 lacs.

STOCKS AND SHARES.—The share market is steady and generally speaking there is a good demand for all classes of shares.

	Rs.
City of Bombay S and W. Mills	620
Colaba Land and Mills	330
Framji Petit S and W Co.)	1,685
New Berar Pressing Co.	500
John Roberts and Co. Ld.	175

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at the Head Office	Inc.	7,23,840
Do. ,, Branches	Dec.	3,96,539
Other ,,	Inc.	3,99,913
Government Securities	Dec.	6,086
Other authorised	Dec.	5,910
Loans	Dec.	1,67,074
Bills Discounted and purchased	Dec.	1,77,666
Balances with other Banks	Inc.	81,829
Cash	Inc.	12,08,711

FREIGHTS.—The market is dull and lifeless and we can hear of nothing doing to-day.

COALS.—This market is pretty much the same as freights, and the only transaction reported is a ready sale of 1,400 tons Seebpore ex Gaekwar to the British India at about Rs. 15.

WHEAT.—The market is quiet for this and next month at Rs. 5-3. April-May, is slightly steadier at Rs. 4-12-6 owing to speculation.

SEEDS—LINSEED.—Is steady at Rs. 10-4 with some demand but in the absence of arrivals and no stocks, business is well nigh impracticable.

RAPESEED.—The market is quiet, business having been done at Rs. 7-2 to Rs. 7-3 in Brown Cawnpore.

CASTORSEED.—There are buyers at Rs. 40 in a firm market.

POPPYSEED.—Is quiet with sellers at Rs. 8-4, buyers at Rs. 8-3.

COTTON.—The Cotton Markets opened very quiet this morning with a very small enquiry from exporters and prices of ready cotton unchanged. For new crop prices are Rs. 2 per candy higher, as speculators having sold at higher rates are buying to secure their profits, some 1,500 bales of Khandeish were done at Rs. 185 and Fine Bengals at Rs. 190 with a Liverpool guarantee. Ready Kamptee was taken by a Mill at Rs. 210 and Comptas at Rs. 212 per candy. The total sales reached 2,500 bales.

We append our weekly comparative statement of the American crop figures which gives the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1900	1899	1898
Week's receipts at U S Ports...	3,000	15,000	9,000
,, Exports to U K	9,000	12,000	9,000
,, ,, to Continent ..	7,000	11,000	14,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept ..	6,483,000	8,493,000	8,530,000
,, Exports to U. K. ,, ..	2,336,000	3,504,000	3,497,000
,, to Continent ,, ..	3,393,000	3,613,000	3,816,000
,, Stock at U S Ports	90,000	354,000	197,000

The total visible supply of cotton for all Europe on 17th instant, affords the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1900	1899	1898
Total visible supply of all sorts	930,000	2,300,440	1,797,410
Do. ,, ,, of Surats ...	65,000	112,790	104,900

For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—

Stock in Liverpool	310,000	970,050	842,890
Do. in London	13,000	8,000	5,500
American Afloat	40,000	29,500	24,000
East Indian ,,	5,000	2,000	6,000
Total...	368,000	1,009,550	876,390
Price of Mid.-Americans	5 19-32d.	3 7-16d.	3 11-32d.
Do. Good Bhownugger	4 8-32d.	2 3-4d.	2 13-16d.
Difference...	1 11-32d.	22-32d.	17-32d

Receipts of various growths of cotton at Bombay yesterday :—

	Bales of 392 lbs.
Barsee and Nuggur	117
Berar	40
Total Comras...	157
Compta and Dharwar	472
Westerns	155
Persian	9
Total...	793

Summary of Daily Arrivals of Produce into Bombay :—

Wheat	cwts.	2,710
Linseed	,,	240
Gingelly	,,	13
Poppyseed	,,	338
Castorseed	,,	1,278
Rice	,,	52,790

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 18.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur 4 8-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	98 15-16
3 per cent. Rentes	
8 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	109
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee papers	62 7-8
Bar Silver	28 1-8

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 17th August, as compared with the statement of 10th Aug :—

LIABILITIES.	Aug. 11. Rs.	Aug. 17. Rs.
Capital	100,00,000	100,00,000
Reserve Fund	70,00,000	70,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	40,53,338	47,77,720
Do. do. at Branches	36,12,756	32,15,717
Other Leposits	440,50,180	444,50,093
Post Bills	8,529	11,979
Credits undrawn	18,12,133	18,97,140
Rs...	705,37,036	713,52,657
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	76,59,143	76,53,055
Other authorised Securities	23,41,052	28,35,142
Credits, on Govt and other authorised Securities	81,92,073	80,73,905
Loans do. do. do.	206,29,350	204,62,276
Bills Discounted and purchased	88,88,329	87,10,663
Dead Stock	3,98,742	3,98,742
Stamps and Stationery	17,570	17,556
Balances with other Banks	3,45,494	4,27,343
Cash	215,65,283	227,73,924
Rs...	705,37,036	713,52,657

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Open 1,491 1-4 Miles.

THE following is the statement of traffic, for the week ending 11th August, 1900.

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandize and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Corresponding week last year. Open 1,491¼ miles.	1,45,441	2,27,938	6,919	3,80,328
	...	...	...	3,51,685
Increase				Rs. 28,643

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.

Week ending 9th June, 1900.

Description.	1900.	1899.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open ...	1,130	1,130	...	...	...	...
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers,	52,303	45,461	6,842	...	87,276	...
Parcels, &c.						
Goods ...	2,13,258	93,879	1,19,379	...	30,35,654	...
Other earnings ...	6,364	13,285	...	6,921	...	62,086
Total for week	2,71,925	1,52,625	1,19,300	...	...	...
Aggregate ...	58,84,711	38,03,857	...	...	20,60,854	...

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.
SUBSCRIBERS to the WAR TELEGRAM EXTRAS, Rs. 2, can have the same delivered as they arrive.
Names Registered at the *Bombay Gazette* Offices, 18, Esplanade Road.
By sending their own peon subscribers can insure instant delivery.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

ROBERTS—August 20, at St George's Hospital, Amelia (Milly) Roberts, youngest daughter of Mrs Galpin, aged 23 years. Funeral will leave Bo. Vol. Rifles. Head Quarters, at 4 p.m. this day (Tuesday). Friends will kindly accept this the only intimation.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CHALLICE—August 11, at Mercara, North Coorg, the wife of Sergt Major Challice, of a daughter.
PARSONS—August 15, at Simla, the wife of Major Clem Parsons, Indian Staff Corps, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

SNOWDON—STEHELIN—August 11, at Christchurch, Mussoorie, Harold Smurthwaite Kemplay, 3rd son of the Rev J Snowdon, of Sunninhill, to Grace Mary, elder daughter of the late Captain E R Stehelin.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1900.

THE war in South Africa, begun in a light-hearted way and with the idea that it would cost no more in treasure than a sum of ten millions, has resulted in an expenditure actual and anticipated of eighty millions sterling. It is, however, not unlikely that a further addition to the bill will be made before the accounts for the war are finally closed. In the House of Commons, on July 30, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach brought forward supplementary estimates amounting to thirteen millions, and of that sum eight-and-a-half millions, or considerably more than half, were set aside for the additional requirements of the campaign in South Africa. The House had voted three millions towards the expenditure incidental to the China expedition, and there was also £1,250,000 for supplementary naval estimates and £200,000 on account of the expedition to settle affairs in Ashanti. The Chancellor of the Exchequer made the explanation that the eight-and-a-half millions for South African purposes were due to the unhappy prolongation of the war. In the estimates prepared in March the Government, said Sir Michael, advisedly took nothing for return transport of troops or for the gratuities to be given to them at the end of the war. In this they were influenced by the considerations that it was not possible to tell how long the war might last, while it was at the same time possible that hostilities might terminate early, and that some of the funds already provided might be utilised for bringing the troops back from the front. The Chancellor of the Exchequer informed the House that his borrowings on the war loan left him with a margin of six millions towards the thirteen millions now required. This left seven millions to be actually provided for the supplementary estimates, but in view of the situation in China and other possible eventualities, for which a margin should be allowed, he asked for power to borrow to the extent of thirteen millions. Adhering to the principle adopted in the War Loan this borrowing was to be of a temporary character, and it would be the duty of the Chancellor of the Exchequer of the day to make provision at the earliest possible moment for the redemption of the loan. Thus, while steering clear of the unpopular course of proposing an immediate additional taxation to meet the financial exigency, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach threw upon his successor the burden of devising means to liquidate the debt on account of the war. He was chary of any suggestion as to the manner in which that provision should be made. That, he says, should form part of the first financial statement after the war. Apparently, he relies on the ability of the Transvaal and more especially of the mines to defray part of the cost of the war, albeit the mining companies have not shown any anxiety to undertake that burden.

The second reading of the Bill for the new war loan drew Sir William Harcourt from the position of retirement which he has occupied for many months. He attacked the war policy and financial expedients of the Government with all his old-time brilliancy, and the vigour of his onslaught drew from the Chancellor of the Exchequer the complimentary remark that Achilles had emerged from his tent. Sir William's speech has sounded the note for the Liberal Campaign against the Government at the General Election which may not be long deferred. Analysing the figures of the statement made by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach Sir William Harcourt showed that the total provision made for the war was eighty millions. In his Budget speech in March the Chancellor of the Exchequer put the estimated cost of the war at sixty millions. But if Sir Michael had six millions in hand he was at a loss to know why he required the thirteen millions for which application was now made. Regarding the borrowing expedients of the Government, though borrowing like lying was a very pleasant help in time of trouble, Sir William pointed out that statesmen of an earlier day did not in this way shirk their responsibilities. Instead of casting the whole burden of the cost of the Crimean War upon those who came after them the Ministry of that period raised more than half the amount of expenditure by taxation. Out of seventy millions, the cost of the Russian campaign, thirty-five millions were so provided; but in the present instance out of seventy millions only fourteen millions had been raised by taxes. Of course, such a policy could only be framed with a view to the Elections. Taxation is not popular and Sir William observed it would not bear the test of a Dissolution. The Government wanted money and, assuming the borrowing powers, the late Liberal Leader approved the suggestion that the loan should be temporary. He, however, looked forward with interest to the financial statement to be made in April next in which provision would have to be made for the repayment of this loan. He ridiculed the idea that the cost of the war would be recovered from the Transvaal. Amid laughter Sir William observed that as regards the Boers the return of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's writ of "fieri facias" would be "nulla bona." And he had no faith in the possibility of getting anything out of the mine-owners.

From an estimate in October of a military parade and walk-over in the two Republics for ten millions, the cost of the war has risen to its present heavy tale of blood and treasure. The war itself, said the former Leader of the Liberals, would not be judged by a snatch dissolution, but by those who lived to see its results, and those results would depend upon the policy which attended its conclusion. His keen shafts of sarcasm directed at the Government, whom he described as a set of predestinarians, aroused considerable mirth in the House. They had discovered after the event that the war was inevitable, but he was not satisfied with a defence which rested on purblind fanaticism. "If," he said, "a great enterprise was undertaken with means ludicrously inadequate, if there was a lamentable break-down in the hospital system, or if the military disasters were repeated in the presence of an inferior foe he was not satisfied to be told it was inevitable." That statement was received by the Opposition with cheers. Although, after the war had broken out it was the duty of all parties to support the means that would put an end to the danger, the responsibility for the war still remains, and it is apparently on that point that the Liberal Party, or what remains of it, will oppose the Ministerialists at the coming Elections. Sir William Harcourt has emerged from his retirement at the moment best calculated to seize the greatest advantage to his party. He can now go to the country well equipped for the campaign, for as he showed, the results of the Colonial Secretary's South African Policy have been to defer the social legislation, the relief of taxation and the grant of old age pensions, which it was not impossible to imagine, with a treasury surplus of ten millions would have been placed on the statute book in the near future. Within twelve months that surplus, the result of years of peace, has been swallowed up, along with seventy millions besides, and the total of the bill for the war has yet to be ascertained.

UP to the time last mail left the two most important witnesses who had given evidence before the South African Hospitals Commission were Sir William MacCormac and Mr. Rudyard Kipling. The examination of the former did not in any way shake his testimony as to the manner in which hospital accommodation for the wounded was provided and as to the immense difficulties which had to be overcome by the army medical staff. "What would you do in London, with all your hospitals, if ten thousand sick men were suddenly brought into them," one of the witnesses asked, and there was no one bold enough to reply. War cannot be reduced to the level of duelling with a surgeon for every combatant and appliances enough for five times the number of men engaged. Doubtless there was a lot of stupid formality and red-tape which bound the hands of the officers, but with regard to Colenso, for example, Sir William MacCormac's evidence shows that there was very little to be desired to improve matters. In spite of stress and time, says he, all the operations in the hospital tents were conducted with every care, with the assistance of every modern appliance, with the same precautions that would be used at home. The wounded men went into field hospitals ticketed with their numbers and names and the nature of their injuries. They were laid down on stretchers at the hospital tent door, the mild cases put on one side and the serious cases at once dealt with. The trains were sent away rapidly down to the stationary hospital and to the hospitals at the base, and some of them went as far as the ships at Durban. The trains contained every luxury. He had known the men lying on the field of battle at Sadan for three or four days before getting any succour whatever. They must remember that at Colenso 800 wounded were brought in very suddenly. He thought that in a very trying emergency the medical men had met the duties imposed upon them under circumstances of extreme tension with very complete success, and he knew that the officers of the army and the men had the greatest confidence in their medical corps. In all the field hospitals he visited there were stretchers and sheets and blankets for each man, and although after the action the demand exceeded the accommodation provided, still he could not see how that was to be altogether avoided. With regard to the question of stretchers and the ground, he thought a stretcher was about the most comfortable bed to lie upon. As to the prevalence of vermin, Sir William upheld that they were prevalent in all wooden buildings in South Africa, and the same in all hospitals and barrack buildings in India. The medical officers did their best to exterminate them, but there was only one way of dealing with vermin in wooden buildings, and that was to do what the Chinaman did to get roast pig—burn the building down. Sir William reminded the Commission that war is a cruel thing and its first object is the winning of battles, not the care of the sick and wounded. It was officialism and the obstructiveness of red-tape that struck Mr. Kipling. The doctors he visited told him they wanted nothing. The nurses said: "We want pyjamas. Don't bring them to the Store Issue Department, but bring them to the back door." "So," said Mr. Kipling, I got 98 pairs of pyjamas and unloaded them at the back entrance and gave them quietly to the nurse. I went to another hospital, and I asked the same question and received practically the same answer—that it was not any good taking it to the officials, but if I would quietly bring pyjamas and also slips they would feel much obliged, because the nurses said there was a difficulty in getting pillow-slips or pyjamas." He might have had similar experiences had he visited the plague hospitals in India. In the majority of hospitals, had it not been for the solicitude of the nurses the patients would have come off badly, and in one mofussil institution, even on the occasion of the visit of the Royal Commission when every effort had been made to have things spick and span, some of the female patients were wearing the spare garments of the nurses, and the males odds and ends that the nurses had been able to obtain for them by wiring to friends in Bombay. When this Commission's work is over we may expect another as Mr. Burdett-Coutts has a rival in the field—an Australian who wishes to demonstrate that the troops are half-starved and the Commissariat Department is the cause. The grievances of the sporting subaltern who packed up his polo-sticks and tennis racket in the anticipation of having fighting over daily as quickly as the usual morning parade and all his afternoons free for a game are not surpassed by those of some of these friendly interlopers.

GOVERNMENT has caused to be published the papers relating to the improvement of the position and prospects of civil assistant surgeons in India, the dates of which range from 1891 to 1899. First of these is a letter from the Government of Bengal forwarding memorials from certain assistant surgeons, praying for an improvement in their emoluments and official status, and closing with letters of a year ago calling attention to a Government Resolution announcing the number of civil surgeoncies to be reserved for civil assistant surgeons in each province. It is a long series of documents, ranging from the written agitation of the civil assistants up to the letters from his Excellency the Viceroy in Council to the Secretary of State, and the reply of that high official approving of the new scale of pay and promotion which was hailed with satisfaction on its receipt. The publication places in a convenient form all the documents connected with the agitation, the success of which was its justification, and it will serve as a guide to other public servants who want to know how to fight Government and win.

THE chief feature in the report on the working of the Factories Act in the Central Provinces is the increase in young girl labour. The great majority of the factories are connected with the cotton industry, which seems to have flourished up to the end of last year. The increase in the number of operatives amounts to 736. Boy labour has decreased slightly, but female workers have increased by over 300 per cent. No infringement of the hours of labour occurred, and it is satisfactory to note the sanitary arrangements of the factories are well-ordered. This form of employment continues to be popular, and the operatives appear thoroughly contented. There was little fluctuation in wages during the year, and although labour was plentiful and food dear, the factory workmen are better off than the ordinary labourers and petty cultivators.

WE are pleased to hear that Captain J. K. Condon, I. S. C., who recently went to Kolhapur in the Political Service, will shortly return to his old appointment as Under Secretary for Plague. Captain Condon's work in this Department is well-known and its value has been recognised by Government, which is particularly well pleased with his recent report on the history of plague in the Bombay Presidency. It is a work of the highest value to medical authorities in every country, and sets forth for the first time reliable information as to its characteristics, and the most effective preventive measures to be adopted in case of an outbreak of the pestilence.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Egypt with the outward mails of the 10th instant, left Aden, at 9 a. m., yesterday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a. m., on Saturday next.

THE transport Ashruf sailed yesterday for Calcutta (empty). At Calcutta she will embark the Vicker's Maxim Battery and details for conveyance to China. She is expected to sail from the above port on or about the 2nd September next.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 28th July 1900 shows an increase on the corresponding week of 1899 of 284,894 maunds and of Rs. 82,986 in the earnings.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL CUMMINS and the Staff of the 4th Brigade sail in the Wardha from Calcutta on the 29th instant.

CHOLERA has appeared at Erinpura, where the Irregular Force had two cases and one death on the 16th and 17th instant.

CAPTAIN COTGRAVE, Central India Horse has been appointed Brigade-Major to General Elliot, Inspector-General of Cavalry in India.

As we intimated was likely to be the case, officers of the Indian Medical Service, now on leave Home are to be recalled to duty owing to the great demands made for the China Expedition. Further, retired I. M. S. officers are to be invited to come out again for re-employment temporarily. With plague re-appearing the. "Pioneer" urges it is obviously desirable that the medical service should not remain short.

THE Pandarasannathi of Dharmapuram stands charged, at the instance of one of his disciples, with criminal breach of trust in respect of certain jewels, etc., belonging to the Vytheswaran Koil and the Thirukkadayur temples of which the Pandarasannathi is Trustee. A charge under Section 406 of the Indian Penal Code has been framed against the accused, and the examination of the defence witnesses is proceeding.

THE rumour that the Amir of Kabul is contemplating the mobilisation of his regular army, writes our Allahabad contemporary has unquestionably gained some currency, but our information does not support the view that much excitement has been caused thereby in the frontier bazaars. A few mischief makers may whisper that a great "jehad" is impending, though they would not like to say against whom; they are nothing if not mysterious. So far as we can learn, nothing unusual is happening in Afghanistan at the present moment. The fact is that for the last two years the Amir, anxious doubtless as to possible agression on the part of the Russians since they completed the railway to Kushk, has been actively engaged in completing his military preparations. He has certainly increased the strength of his standing army to a very material extent and has formed a Reserve, though this is of small proportions at present. All export of grain has been stopped, and military granaries have been built and filled at Kabul, Kandahar and Herat. As we noticed some time ago, the trade in horses and ponies with India has also been summarily put an end to, and the reason for this would appear to be that his Highess wishes to equip his troops with permanent transport. Last autumn, it is said 12,000 horses and ponies were purchased in Afghan-Turkestan and Badakshan and brought to Kabul. How far the arrangements for placing the Afghan army on a war-footing have progressed it is impossible, to say, but there have not been any movements of troops to the three important fortresses of Ghazni, Kandahar and Herat, neither have the outlying posts been strengthened. Rather has there been a decrease instead of an increase in the garrisons which watch the frontiers. Some time ago, a report was current that a force had been massed near Zulfikar on the Khorasan border, but this was an idle story similar to one of more recent date regarding the despatch of reinforcement to the Afghan outposts near Chaman. Abdur Rahman is a student of the current history of the world and he follows the course of events in all wars with the closest attention. He sees probably that the "strong man armed," among rulers of States as well as among private individuals, has the best chance of holding his own, and hence his anxiety to increase the efficiency of his regular army. With the arms and munitions of war which he has imported with the consent of the Government of India, he can equip a great force, but he is to astute a soldier not to recognise that something more than guns, rifles and ammunition are required in modern warfare. He has, therefore, turned his attention to commissariat and transport; and with his administrative ability he will not fail to make the most of the matera at his disposal. The Afghan Army, with its breechloaders, is now an important factor in the Central Asian Question, but there is no reason whatever to suppose that it is on the point of being mobilised.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—"In continuation of my last letter regarding the Coorg drowning fatality, I write to say that the body found on the 11th instant is that of Mr. Trelawney. It was found on the opposite bank, and had to be kept a couple of days longer, till the river-flood subsided, before being taken across to Mercara for interment."

IT is estimated that the population of Berlin will complete the two million figure by the end of 1902. The present figure is about 1,843,000.

BARON ALPHONSE DE ROTHSCHILD has presented to the City of Bordeaux a marble statuette, "La Source" by M. Albert Miserey. This statuette, which figured in this year's Paris Salon, has arrived at Bordeaux, and has been placed in the museum.

MR. WALTER LONG, President of the Board of Agriculture, who has recently undergone two operations, is making very slow progress towards recovery. He has had a relapse, and somewhat unfavourable accounts of his condition reached the House of Commons the other evening.

A CORRESPONDENT with the B fleet at Milford Haven writes that after the fleet left St. Bride's Bay they ran into a fog so dense that extraordinary precautions had to be observed to enable the ships to keep their stations. There were several narrow escapes as the result of this manœuvring, and only consummate seamanship prevented a repetition on more than one occasion of the Victoria disaster. The fleet returned to Milford Haven, anchored as best they could in the fog, and when the fog lifted battleships and cruisers were found huddled together like lambs in an east wind within a stone's throw of each other.

SERIOUS rioting occurred at New Orleans, on July 25. The streets were paraded by angry mobs hunting negroes, a number of whom were killed or badly wounded. The disturbances, which lasted until three o'clock the next morning, were caused by some negroes having killed a police captain and some patrolmen who were attempting to arrest them. The mobs were almost entirely composed of young men under 21. The police were powerless to disperse the rioters, who raided some arms and ammunition stores. A proclamation issued by the Mayor at 11 o'clock failed to stop the disorders. As the result of the night's work, one negro was shot dead, two mortally and nine seriously wounded. Three whites were hit by stray bullets and seriously injured.

MESSRS. SAMPSON LOW and Co., have a project in hand for publishing a volume, to be entitled "Britain's Austral Empire." No date is mentioned for its appearance. The attraction of the work will chiefly consist in its large number of photogravure illustrations, which will include forty portraits of personages whose names are associated with the rise and the unification of the "Englands of the Southern Cross." In this gallery of portraits will figure prominently the Australasian Ministers, with whom the public of the old country have been growing acquainted during the war, and ever since the object-lesson of the Jubilee. Among them are Mr. Barton Mr. Kingston, Mr. Deakin, Lord Hopetoun, Mr. Chamberlain, Lord Salisbury, Lord Selborne, and Sir Robet Finlay, Q. C. The illustrations are to be by Mr. Percy F. S. Spence, an Australian artist, and the letter-press by G. F. Scott.

OLD as it is, Loch's picturesque description of the Treaty ceremony at Peking and of the events connected with it, reads nowadays with a startling vividness—the reason being that the cruel, irreconcilable, treacherous Chinamen whom it depicts are seen to be of the same nature as the monsters who have perpetrated the most terrible crime of this century. The Chinese Mandarins were as shifty with the Envoy Lord Elgin, as they have been with every British Minister since. The author of the "Narrative of Events in China" was one of those who accompanied Mr. Harry Parkes from Tientsin to Tungchow when the former was entrusted with the duty of treating with the Mandarin for an advance to Peking and a ratification in the capital itself. The others were Mr. De Norman, Colonel Beauchamp Walker, Mr. Thomson, and Mr. Bowlby, special correspondent of "The Times." All of them, Mr. Parkes included, were treacherously seized, bound hand and foot, and sent to Peking. When the allied force came up, Parkes and Loch were liberated. But Mr. Bowlby was found dead of the torture he had suffered in his cage. It is not known what became of the others. And it is anything but improbable that a like uncertainty will for ever invest the fate of the victims of June-July, 1900. Loch's "Narrative" and the daily telegrams from China show that at least in the northern part of the Empire we are farther off than ever from the end which the Treaty of Tientsin, ratified forty years ago, was designed to attain.

THE Rev. F. Lawrence, hon. secretary of the Church Society for the Promotion of Kindness to Animals, was received at the Elysee Palace on July 30 by General Dubois, Chief Secretary to President Loubet. The President himself consented to give Mr. Lawrence an audience, but owing to the pressure on the President's time due to the assassination of the King of Italy, M. Loubet deputed General Dubois to act in his stead. Mr. Lawrence handed General Dubois a brief memorandum setting forth the objects of his mission, and pointing out that the General Convention is an agreement drawn up by the Great Powers in 1854 having for its object the amelioration of the condition of wounded soldiers after a battle, and the protection of all who aid wounded men. In 1868, at a second conference held at Geneva, the original Convention was amended, but the amendment so made was never formally ratified. Still, this amendment was accepted, and acted upon by Germany and France in the war of 1870, and there seems to be a tacit agreement that the precedent so established shall be maintained. It may, therefore, be held that the terms of the Convention are capable of enlargement by the setting up of a precedent. The seventh clause of the original and duly ratified Convention of 1864 provides that the details shall be left to the commanders of the respective armies. What is now asked is that in all future wars the Commanders-in-Chief shall agree that men detailed to attend to animals shall have the same protection as those who succour wounded men. If this be done a new precedent will be established, which will probably become as authoritating as other provisions which are now in full force. General Dubois, who appeared much interested in the proposal, said the object of the Society was praiseworthy, and deserving of all possible encouragment. General Dubois added that it would give him much pleasure to lay the matter before the President of the Republic, who, he was sure, could not fail to give the proposal his cordial approval.

THE preparation of the new Great Seal is described by the Deputy-Master and comptroller of the Mint in his annual report. It appears that the Great Seal last engraved (in 1878) had been impaired by use. It was determined that the preparation of the new Great Seal should be entrusted to the Mint Engraver. Mr. De Saulles accordingly prepared designs for the Seal and Counter-Seal, which on being approved by her Majesty, he modelled and submitted to the Lord Chancellor before they were reduced to their actual size on which the final engraving was effected. The Seal represents the Queen seated on a throne, the arms of which are Supported by lions. Her Majesty is crowned, vested in a richly embroidered robe and habited in the Royal ornaments, with the ribbon and star of the Order of the Garter. In her right hand she holds the sceptre, her left reposes on the arm of the throne. At her feet is an ornamented cushion embroidered with the rose, shamrock, and thistle, placed on a footstool. The throne is adorned with a wreath of laurel confined by a ribbon. On the Queen's right is a figure of St. George, fully armed, and bearing a lance with pennon. On the left stands St. Michael resting on his sheathed sword: The panels supporting these figures bear respectively the sword and scales of justice surrounded by laurel wreaths. The legend round the Seal runs as follows: "Victoria, Dei Gratia Britt. Regina, Fid. Def., Ind. Imp. The Counter-Seal represens the Queen crowned, mounted on her palfrey, and in the Royal mantle. In her right hand she holds the sceptre, in her left the orb. In the field to the right, the Royal arms on a shield, encircled by the Order of the Garter with its motto. Above, a scroll with the words "Dieu et Mon Droit," and on either side the rose, shamrock, and thistle. Below, in the distance the sea, with an ironclad and a sailing vessel suggesting the naval strength and trade of the United Kingdom, which are further indicated at the base by the presence of a trident, dolphins, and conventional waves, which are continued in the ornament on either side the lower part of the Counter-Seal. The general treatment is that of the Renaissance.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

BRITISH TROOPS AT SHANGHAI.

THE STATE OF PEKING.

LONDON, AUG. 19.

The British troops commenced landing at Shanghai yesterday and consequently the French arranged to land 150 blue-jackets in their concession.

A despatch from Admiral Bruce, dated Chefoo, the 19th, says that street-fighting continues at Peking, part of which is now burning.

The Dowager-Empress was prevented leaving Peking by Yung Su.

The Chinese are making a last stand in the Inner City which the Allies are surrounding and bombarding.

The transport Fultala has arrived at Hongkong with her propeller damaged and goes into dock for repairs.

The Sunda has arrived at West River.

The Indian troops are being landed gradually at Shanghai and the Baluchis are already under canvas.

Camps are being selected for three other regiments.

Sixty French blue-jackets have landed there.

LONDON, AUG. 19.

The Black Flags continue pouring northwards towards Peking.

DEPARTURE OF MARSHAL WALDERSEE.

LONDON, AUG. 20.

Field-Marshal Waldersee has left Berlin en route for China and had a most enthusiastic farewell.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUG. 20.

AN "Indian Daily News" telegram says :—

In the course of a speech made by the German Emperor when handing a Field-Marshal's baton to General Waldersee the Kaiser said : "The present choice of a commander had been made at the direct suggestion of his friend the Tzar of Russia whom he described as 'that mighty Ruler who has made and who still makes his power and influence felt throughout the whole vast continent of Asia.'"

THE RUSSIAN OPERATIONS ON THE AMUR.

LONDON, AUG. 20.

General Grodekoff telegraphs that the Russians have now conquered the right bank of the Amur River, which is therefore no longer the frontier.

FRENCH POLICY IN CHINA.

LONDON, AUG. 20.

M. Delcasse, Foreign Minister, speaking in the Chamber of Deputies regarding the policy of France in China, emphasized the fact that France and Russia were acting in accord, and said it would be necessary for the Powers to moderate their desires to what all could agree to.

The Russians have again severely defeated the Chinese in Northern Manchuria, capturing many Krupp guns.—*Reuter's Special Service.*

PEACEFUL ATTITUDE OF THE MANDARINS.

Proclamations have been issued by the Mandarins in Southern China in which they state that the troubles in the North have been aggravated by the action of high statesmen in the North who are in league with the Boxers.

They acknowledge that the capture of Peking by the Allies is a just retribution and enjoin the people to protect foreigners.

"TIMES" PEKING DESPATCH.

The *Times* publishes a despatch from Peking, dated the 4th instant, which states that since the siege no stores had been permitted to enter the Legation, and that the Government were endeavouring to starve the garrison into surrender when there would be a general massacre. The defences of the Legation had been strengthened fearing treachery.

THE EMPEROR'S APPEAL TO THE EMPEROR OF JAPAN.

IMPORTANT STATE PAPERS.

Perhaps the most dramatic, as well as the most unexpected development of the state of anarchy and war, which now prevails in North China, writes the "North China News" to hand yesterday, is the appeal of his Imperial Majesty Kuang Hsu to the Emperor of this realm. Who, even three short months ago, would have predicted that the unfortunate monarch, whose inability to stem the tide of conservatism and intolerance has led to the dissemination of such remarkable, and such contradictory reports regarding him—we have had his Majesty murdered, poisoned, the victim of suicide, a helpless prisoner in his own palace—would in the sixth moon of the present year suddenly spring, as it were, once more to the helm and display his eagerness to rescue his land by dispatching a telegraphic entreaty to the Emperor of Japan for help against foreign powers—the powers of the West ? The gist of the letter is probably before North-China readers by this time. I am now able to give a more detailed version of the despatches. The Emperor of China's message was delivered to the Foreign Office in Tokio by H. E. Li Sheng-toh, Minister to Tokio on the 11th instant. It is as follows :—

THE DEPOSED EMPEROR'S APPEAL.

'We, the Emperor of China, to his Majesty the mperor of Japan, Greeting !

'Our country being on terms of intimate friendship and mutual reliance with your Majesty's country, it was a great shock to Us that the Chancellor of your Majesty's Legation was about a month ago attacked and done to death. Profoundly touched by this sad event, We caused steps to be taken for the arrest and punishment of the perpetrators of the crime, but the Powers, suspecting that in the prevailing conflict between Our Christian and non-Christian subjects Our Government was supporting the non-Christians against the Christians, attacked and occupied the forts of Taku. Thus hostilities were commenced and the situation has become more and more complicated.

'From the general trend of events in the world, We are persuaded that the East and the West confront each other. Your Majesty's country, and Ours are the only Powers that maintain their ground in the East. It is not China alone which is made the object of the ambitious longings of the Powers that assert their strength in the West. Should China fail to hold her own, we fear that your Majesty's country would also find the situation untenable. The interests of the two countries are therefore linked together, and We venture to hope that your Majesty may find it possible to set aside for the present questions of minor importance and make common cause with Us in the maintenance of our general interests. China is at the present moment so completely occupied in conducting military operations for the suppression of the insurgents, that it is impossible for her to take proper measures to avert the dangers from without and to bring the complication to a successful termination. We are therefore constrained to rely on the support of that country which, like Our own dominions, forms part of Asia.

'Under these circumstances We make this communication to your Majesty in the spirit of absolute frankness and truthfulness, and beg that Your Majesty will take such action as may be deemed adequate in your judgment to restore order and peace under your powerful guidance. We also most earnestly beg your Majesty to favour Us with a reply.

'The 7th day of the sixth month of the 26th year of Kuang Hsu (July 3rd, 1900).'

REPLY OF THE EMPEROR OF JAPAN.

His Imperial Majesty's answer was transmitted through the Chinese Minister to Tokio last Saturday, 14th inst., and is as follows : —

'We, the Emperor of Japan, to his Majesty the Emperor of China, Greeting !

'The report that Sugiyama, Chancellor of Our Legation at Peking, had been murdered, reached Us some time ago, but We have so far lacked positive information and it has therefore been a cause of profound grief and regret to Us to be assured of the correctness of that report by the telegram just received from your Majesty.

'Since that sad event occurred, the insurgents in the northern part of your Majesty's dominion have become more and more violent and their lawless proceedings have been unbounded. They have not only surrounded and attacked the foreign diplomatic Representatives, the members of their suites, and other foreigners, but have, it is reported, even massacred the Minister of a certain Power. We are further informed that your Majesty's troops fail and are powerless to afford relief to the foreign Ministers, and are unable to suppress the insurgents. The action of the insurgents is a complete violation of the principle of International Law that diplomatic agents are entitled to the highest respect and their persons are inviolable. Any offence against a diplomatic representative is a direct contravention of International Law, and it is not necessary to point out the extreme gravity of the responsibility that would be incurred when a foreign Representative is done to death.

'If your Majesty's Government will earnestly suppress the insurgents and rescue the foreign Representatives, their suites, and other foreigners, the situation will be simplified and the solution of the crisis will be found relatively easy. The suppression of the insurgents and the rescue of the foreign Representatives are duties which your Majesty owes no less to Your Own country than to the other nations of the world, and must be accomplished without the least delay or hesitation. Since last month the Powers have dispatched large forces to Tientsin, and Japan has likewise found it necessary to send her troops. In taking this step the object kept in view has been to suppress the insurgents and to rescue the diplomatic Representatives and other foreigners. Beyond that the Powers have no ulterior motive. If your Majesty's Government should lose no time in rescuing the Ministers of foreign nations from their dangerous position, such action on your Majesty's part would, We trust, be recognised as an indication of your Majesty's sincere wish to avoid war with foreign nations, and the calamity which would otherwise befall your Majesty's country would thus be mitigated.

'Our Government, as is known to your Majesty, entertain feelings of cordial friendship for your Majesty's country, so that, should circumstances make it necessary, Japan will not decline to use her good offices on behalf of China. If your Majesty's Government, therefore, at once suppress the insurrection and actually rescue the foreign Representatives, Japan will be prepared to use her influence, in eventual negotiations between your country and foreign nations, with a view to conserve the interests of your Empire.

'It is Our earnest wish that this telegraphic reply to your Majesty's message should receive the serious consideration of your Majesty.

'The 13th day of the 7th month of the 33rd year of Meiji (July 13th 1900).'

Kobe, July 21.

TRANSPORT MOVEMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUG. 19.

The Transport Sumatra with head-quarters of the wing of the 6th Bengal Infantry, No. 2 Native General Hospital, B Section 51 Native Field Hospital, Field Audit Office, and Staff of the Third Brigade ; and the Transport Nerbudda with a wing of the 6th Bengal Infantry, A Section 51st Native Field Hospital, and of No. 2, details Native General Hospital, sailed to-day. Major Young, 6th Bengal Infantry, commands the troops on board the Sumatra and Major Macartney, 6th Jats, on board the Nerbudda.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

OBITUARY.

LONDON, AUG. 20.

The death is announced at Pietermaritzburg of Sir William Stokes, the celebrated Surgeon.

Sir William Stokes, M.D., F.R.C.S.I., M.B., C.M. ; Surgeon in ordinary to Her Majesty the Queen in Ireland ; Professor of Surgery Royal College of Surgeons ; b. Dublin, 10 March 1839; 2nd s.of late William Stokes, M.D. Regius Professor of Medicine, Dublin, Physician in Ordinary to Her Majesty in Ireland; m. Elizabeth e. d. of Rev. J. L. Moore, D.D., Vice-Provost of Trinity Coll. Dublin, 1869. Educ. : University of Dublin. President Pathological Society, 1881 ; President Royal College of Surgeons, 1887; Hon. President International Medical Congress at Berlin, 1890 ; Rome, 1894 ; Moscow, 1897 ; Gold medallist Pathological Society of Ireland ; Surgeon to Meath Hospital and Co. Dublin Infirmary ; formerly Senior Surgeon to RichmondSurgicalHospital'. Publications : William Stokes, his Life and Work, Master of Medicine Series, 1898 ; surgical addresses and numerous contributions on Clinical and Operative Surgery in the Lancet British Medical Journal etc.]

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, AUG. 20.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Egypt, with the English mails of the 10th inst., left here for Bombay, at nine this morning.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, AUG. 19.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Ismailia, left here this evening.

COLOMBO, AUG. 18.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Clyde, arrived here from Bombay this afternoon.

HONGKONG, AUG. 18.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Parramatta arrived here from Bombay yesterday morning.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Malta left here this afternoon for Bombay.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Franz Ferdinand, from Japan, left Hongkong for Bombay on the morning of the 19th inst.

THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 20.

The services of twenty-five Indian Medical Service Officers are being replaced at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief from civil employ and arrangements made for eighteen newly-commissioned officers of the same service, who just left Netley to come out at once to supplement the military branch of the Medical Department.

MILITARY NOTIFICATION.

The appointment of an additional second class Sergeant Instructor to the Southern Mahratta Railway Volunteers is sanctioned.

CHOLERA IN THE CANTONMENTS.

To-day's cholera returns show that seventeen deaths have occurred in cantonments, the 19th Bengal Lancers at Loralai reporting ten cases and six deaths on the 18th and 19th instant. Of the other regiments affected the 24th Madras Infantry, the 1st Cheshires, the 23rd Madras Infantry, the 1st Lincolns and the 24th Bombay Infantry return one death each, and the Erinpura Irregular Infantry, the Royal Inniskillings and the 23rd Field Battery one fresh case each. Captain Sartorius, 19th Bombay Infantry, has taken over the Station Staff Officership of Ahmednagar, vice Edwards, officiating Deputy Assistant Adjutant General.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

DARING MOVEMENT OF DE WET.

PROCLAMATION BY LORD ROBERTS.

THE PRETORIA CONSPIRACY.

LONDON, AUG. 19.

A despatch from Reuter, Pretoria, dated the 18th instant, states that De Wet appeared yesterday at Commando Nek which is held by Baden-Powell and sent a flag of truce asking him to surrender. Baden-Powell replied, asking what terms De Wet was prepared to offer.

Under the pretext of demanding Baden-Powell's surrender De Wet gained the information that the garrison of Commando Nek was strong, and he, therefore, resumed his march northward and was forthwith shadowed by Baden-Powell.

Lord Roberts has issued a stringent Proclamation stating that those who break the oath of neutrality are liable to the punishment of death.

All unsworn burghers in the districts occupied by the British will be regarded as prisoners of war.

LONDON, AUG. 19.

The conspiracy trial at Pretoria continues.

Gano, a detective of Spanish origin, was examined yesterday, and denied instigating the plot. He said he merely made friends with the prisoner with the object of eliciting facts.

Rumours of big Boer successes are current at Lourenzo Marques which, however, it is impossible to verify, but it is evident that the British censorship is very strict.

The facts relating to De Wet's affairs have not been cleared up yet.

The Boers are very active in the South-East of the Transvaal and are forming a chain of detached laagers near Machadodorp.

South (?) second-in-command was severely wounded in a skirmish at Carolina.

LONDON, AUG. 20.

De Wet's object in sending a flag of truce to Baden-Powell was evidently to spy into his strength.—*Reuter's Special Service.*

COMMISSIONS FOR LUMSDEN'S HORSE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUG. 20.

An "Indian Daily News" cablegram, dated London, August 19, says :—

Lord Roberts has given nominations to Messrs. John Arathoon and George Springfield of Lumsden's Horse for commissions in the 3rd Dragoons. The circumstance has been received with great enthusiasm by the Corps as marking the Commander-in-Chief's estimate of their services during the campaign.

LORD WOLSELEY ON THE BRITISH ARMY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUG. 20.

A telegram to the "Indian Daily News" says :—

Caustic censures passed by the Commander-in-Chief at the Aldershot Review have caused a sensation in military circles and throughout the country. Their sting is felt to lie in their truth.

The "Times," in a powerful leading article, praises Lord Wolseley for his courageous outspokenness in the criticisms which he passed, and says that the time has now arrived for ceasing to worship the old exploded tradition in reference to our military affairs and advocates relegating to limbo that ancient saying, alleged to have been uttered by the Duke of Wellington, that the battlefields of England were won upon the play-grounds of Eton and Harrow.

MILITARY NEWS.

The Roman Catholic Orphanage, Bellary, has been brought on the rolls of recognised orphanages which draw the superior rate of subsistence allowance for soldiers' orphans. The arrangement is tentative for years in the first instance.

The issue has been sanctioned of a three-pounder quick-firer Hotchkiss gun to the Moulmein Volunteers with ammunition for practice.

The Assam reliefs of the coming season, the 5th and 10th Bengal Infantry, proceed by river steamer, the 5th going by rail from Bareilly to Benares.

The issue of heliographic signalling apparatus to the Behar Light Horse has been sanctioned.

The Queen has confirmed the appointment of Mr. C. W. Brett as Judge of the High Court, Calcutta, vice Mr. Wilkins.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results.—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	0	6
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	0	1	45
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Parsewady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbarwada	14	2	3
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatti, Walkeshwar and Malabarhill	1	1	29
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	4	83
F Parel, Sewree and [illegible]	0	0	18
G Mahim and Worli	1	0	25
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	29
Total	17	8	293
Total plague deaths to date	78,943	64,807	
Same date last year	14	12	93
Cholera	137	98	

ACCORDING to the "Petit Bleu," letters received at Charleroi from Russia report that serious incidents have occurred at the Donetz glassworks, belonging to Belgian capitalists, at Turinowska, South Russia. A large number of Belgian workmen are employed at these works, and some days ago they were attacked by the Russian workmen. Some fierce fighting took place, and the houses of some Belgians were set on fire, the occupiers having to take flight. The troops restored order, and no damage was done to the factories. Work was resumed with a portion of the staff. A certain number of the Belgian workmen have returned to their own country.

THE SIMLA SEASON.

ANNUAL FINE ARTS EXHIBITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 16.

THE event of the week has been the opening of the Simla Fine Arts Exhibition, which took place on the very wet afternoon of Monday. Their Excellencies are debarred from taking part in any public ceremonies during the period of court mourning and were therefore not present on Monday, but had paid a private visit to the Exhibition the Saturday previous, when they signalled their approval by extensive purchases. H. E. the Commander-in-Chief is also, I understand, a considerable purchaser this year, but I have not heard the total extent to which the Society and its supporters profit by sales made thus far. As usual, a very representative Simla gathering testified its interest in the brush and the camera, on the opening or "five-rupee" day, and the usual steady dribble had begun when I dropped in this afternoon, the first of the "one-rupee" days. On Saturday Simla's appreciation of fine art may be gratified at four annas a head, so really nobody has any excuse for remaining unedified.

I think it may be said this year with more than usual accuracy that the show is distinctly below the average we have learned to expect. With the exception of Mr. R. D. Mackenzie's fine picture of mounted Beluchis, which overbalances the rest of the Exhibition in every way, nothing of at all exceptional interest graces the walls. That single work is, of course, worth the price of admission by itself, and is receiving the unstinted praise of all who see it, specially those familiar with the tribal incident and character which it depicts. It will be remembered that last year Mr. Mackeozie won the Viceroy's gold medal with a somewhat similar subject. This year's picture repeats to my eye all the virtues and none of the defects of the former one. The vigorous conception, the remarkable psychological insight, the accuracy of detail and the spirited action are all there, and the same restrained colour-scheme prevails, while the composition is markedly better, and the atmosphere more to be felt. This picture is not for competition, a course of action for which other exhibitors may be grateful to Mr. Mackenzie. This artist sends several other subjects, one of which "A Souvenir"—evidently the portrait of a Paris model—looks curiously as if it had been painted in two parts at two periods, so different is the treatment of the hand and the face. "Benares" is perhaps an enlargement of one of the artist's charming studies of this place, which has not profited by the process in so far as the river is concerned. For Mr. Mackenzie's exquisite treatment of water, the visitor should look at No. 138, "Near the Golden Temple," where he obtains one of the broadest and most limpid effects I have yet seen from his brush. Above the water stand temple buildings and a ghat with small figures almost too conscientiously placed. This picture also gives the odd impression of being joined together, but each half is a master-piece in its own way. Two jungle pictures complete Mr. Mackenzie's contribution to the Exhibition, which is certainly generous. "On the Lookout for Stripes," and "Picking up the Game" ; the latter of these is a "tour de force" of restrained colour and suggested action, the foremost group of elephants giving that impression of realism, which can be so particularly agreeable to the eye, when held back by other considerations present to the master of technique. It may be noted that all of Mr. Mackenzie's pictures are on a larger scale this year. The small and delicious studies of former seasons seem to have disappeared from the catalogue, though not, let us hope, from the studio.

Several portraits of local interest are hung this year, of which the most ambitious is a three-quarter pastel by Mrs. Cecil Battine, of Miss Jean Stuart Wilson. Mrs. Battine's work is known in London, where as Miss Margaret Orde, she frequently exhibited in this medium. The portrait of little Miss Wilson has attracted much attention and no small admiration. The pose of the little girl is very simple and graceful, dating from a period long before it became popular to reproduce infant life "en chemise," and the colouring is agreeable throughout. Perhaps Mrs. Battine's touch is somewhat firmer on the smaller portrait of Mrs. Spencer Hankey's little daughter Lola, and there is an ideal charm about a little study which she calls "Boy Blue." Mrs. Moylan also sends several portraits, one admirable study of golden-red hair, and another head, carefully and sympathetically done of an elderly woman, to which is attached a pretty sentiment about autumnal days.

Colonel Strahan, that veteran exhibitor, sends several pictures among which there is one that clears him of the charge of possessing but a single—though admirable—manner. It is called "Sunset on the Dular," a scene in Kashmir, and is full of quiet beauty, atmosphere and individuality. The others are the usual Himalayan cloud effects. Mrs. Y. M. Young's "Chelsea Pensioner" is a piece of extremely minute and careful work, though a trifle posed. Mrs. Latimer, whose name is also familiar to frequenters of Simla's yearly exhibition, opens the show as far as the catalogue is concerned, with seven pictures, of which the most interesting are three Simla sketches with cloud effects, of pleasant feeling. Mrs. Latimer is fortunate in obtaining both a good light and a conspicuous position for her efforts, which are always creditable.

Mr. Ribbentrop, who has lately joined Simla's little band of painters, and has made remarkable progress since the beginning, shows a vivid scene on the Madras Coast. An extraordinary and kaleidoscopic picture of Murree Bazaar by Mrs. Williamson, is a marvel of ingenuity in broken lights ; but the most difficult thing to understand about it is its prize ticket. Mr. R. Graham's "Side Alley Simla Bazaar" is full of character and good deep rich colour without hardness. It is quite devoid of the tentativeness which marks so much amateur work. Mrs. A. Ker, of Calcutta, sends more of the crow studies she is so fond of, and a more ambitious picture, entitled "Sheep in a Dusty Land," of which the intention is excellent. Space fails me but I cannot close without a reference to the little bijou "Idle Moments" sent by Mr. L. de Renault, a gentleman residing, I have the impression from his work, out of India. For delicacy of conception and purity of treatment, this small picture has no equal in the Exhibition. Another picture, a "Devonshire Lane," is disappointing and ineffective, but "Idle Moments" is an idyll. The Exhibition has its usual complement of photographs, native crafts and ladies' work, all of which are creditably sustained.

THE FRAUD ON THE CHARTERED BANK.

ARREST OF THE SWINDLER.

THE Madrasee who defrauded the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China to the extent of Rs. 70,000, on the 21st July last, has been arrested and was yesterday morning brought down to Bombay in charge of V. Bodha Guruswami Pillai, Inspector of the Madras City Police. The accused, whose name is Ganapathy Chetty, was arrested at Nagapatam on the 12th instant and Rs. 22,000 in sovereign, franc, &c., was recovered from the house of a woman, named Mayee. After being identified in Bombay by the bank people and others, the accused will be taken back to Madras to be tried there. From inquiries made by the Madras Police, it appears that accused left Madras on the 19th July and arrived in Bombay on the 21st idem. On the latter date he presented the forged draft at the Chartered Bank, but as there was no sufficient cash in hand to pay the amount, a cheque was given on the Bank of Bombay. The accused received the amount in seventy notes for Rs. 1,000 each and left Bombay on the night of the 22nd July. He reached Madras on Wednesday, the 25th. Had he not been detained on account of plague inspection, he would have reached his destination, a day earlier. At Madras he had an interview with his brother T. K. Row, who is a draft clerk in the Madras Branch of the Chartered Bank, on a salary of Rs. 45. At the advice of Row, Ganapathy concealed the stolen money at Tanjore, whence the police recovered it. Row is also under arrest and undergoing inquiries. As the offence originated at Madras, both the accused will be tried there. With regard to the remaining portion of the currency notes, the accused's explanation was that he burnt them as their existence was likely to put him in trouble.

THE DEATH OF CAPTAIN OLLIVANT.

THE friends of the late Captain Ollivant, of the Royal Fusiliers, attached to the 1st Battalion, the Chinese Regiment, elder son of Sir Charles Ollivant, Member of Council in this Presidency, will read with mournful interest the circumstances of his death.

Moved forward from Wei-Hai-Wei with the Chinese Regiment soon after the commencement of hostilities, he was at first left behind in charge of a detached post at the rail-head on the way to Tientsin, and feared that he would not be up in time for the expected battle. But the opportunity which he so eagerly desired was not long delayed ; and he was present at the final assault which eventually led to the capture of the town at 3 a. m., on the 14th July. On the 13th the attack was made on the city, a general account of which has already been published. The following incident which occurred during the progress of the fighting can best be described in the language of a distinguished officer of the Regiment : "When the fight was at its hardest, the firing line which had been checked for hours began to run short of ammunition. Captain Ollivant accompanied by a soldier of the regiment and with a mule laden with ammunition, pushed forward across the fire-swept plain to help the American Infantry. When close to them the soldier was killed. He then took the mule himself and pressed on. The mule was then killed and he endeavoured to extricate the boxes to carry them on. While doing this he was shot through the head. More determined bravery I have never heard or read of. What a fine fellow he was ! He was immensely popular with all and I mourn for him more deeply than I would for any man."

Another officer wrote that young Ollivant was shot through the head while generously and unselfishly endeavouring to take a mule-load of ammunition to the Americans. "He had been to see me only two days previously, hearing I was ill, and we were good friends. He was a particularly fine fellow in every way and most popular."

The following is an extract from Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Colonel H. Bower, Commanding the 1st Battalion the Chinese Regiment:—

"It is with the deepest regret that the Commanding Officer has to record the death of Captain L. A. Ollivant who was killed while taking ammunition under a heavy fire to the American troops who were hard pressed. The gallant way in which after the soldier who was leading the mule and the mule were killed he still endeavoured to carry out the duty with which he had been entrusted has excited the admiration of the whole force. During the time that Captain Ollivant has been in the Regiment he has succeeded in gaining the affection of all ranks and all deplore his loss."

On the 2nd instant Major H. C. Lysons, V. C., temporarily commanding the Royal Fusiliers at Nasirabad, issued the following Regimental Order:—

"It is with the deepest regret that the Commanding Officer announces to the Battalion the death of Captain Ollivant who was killed in action at Tientsin on the 13th July, while gallantly attempting to carry ammunition to hard-pressed American troops. Officers will wear mourning till the 31st instant."

Captain Ollivant was only 28 at the time of his death. He was educated at Charter House and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated in honours in history. For two years he rowed in the University boat against Oxford.

In his life his generous and affectionate disposition endeared him to all who knew him, and in his death he has maintained the best traditions of the historic regiment to which he belonged and has given to the regiment to which he was attached a fresh incentive to gallant achievements. He has died the death of a soldier and has obtained the noblest distinction that he could have desired.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA VS. NORFOLK REGIMENT.

A MATCH between these teams was played last evening on the Cooperage. The game was entirely one-sided, the Gymkhana not only doing all the scoring, but for the most part keeping play in the military quarters. Both sides started with several men short. The Gymkhana scored early on Balderstone missing a pass, the Civilians by stages dribbled towards the line and after some scrambling play in front of goal Moore scored the first try which Troughton converted. In the second-half play was rendered difficult by several heavy showers of rain, which made the ground so slippery that the players found it somewhat of a feat to maintain their balance. Vines was prominent throughout the game, feeding his wings at every possible opportunity. Reid taking a pass finely scored for out, but taking the kick himself, he failed to add the major points. Two other tries were scored by the Gymkhana and the game closed with the Gymkhana winners by one goal, three tries (14 pts.) to nil.

THE FAMINE.

REMITTANCES of a lakh from the Mansion House Fund and of a lakh and a quarter from Lancashire have now brought the total receipts of the Famine Fund to upwards of 130 lakhs. The contributions from the former Fund up to the present time have amounted to nearly 52 lakhs and from Lancashire to over 15 lakhs. Smaller but still liberal remittances still come in about daily from the United Kingdom and the Colonies. Of the 130 lakhs which have reached the Central Committee hands, nearly 116 lakhs have already been distributed among provincial committees. Of this Bombay has naturally received the largest share, viz., 43 3-4 lakhs for both British Districts and Native States. The Central Provinces come next with allotments totalling 22 1-2 lakhs. Rajputana has been granted 16 lakhs, the Punjab 11 lakhs and Berar 6 1-4 lakhs. As the Central Committee have now about 15 lakhs in hand further allotments will shortly be made.

DAMAUN NEWS.

ON Wednesday there were two deaths at Lower Damaun both attributed to starvation. On Thursday there were two deaths, one from starvation and the other from drowning. On Friday there were seven deaths being all from starvation and with the exception of one who was a Dhorian, all were Naiks. On Saturday there were four deaths, all from starvation.

His Excellency Lieutenant Nuno Campos, the Governor of Damaun, paid a visit on Sunday afternoon, at Khurawadi, to witness the distribution of cooked khichri to the famine-stricken people, under the superintendence of Mr. Ebrahim Joosuf Monia, a member of the Damaun Famine Relief Fund, and was much pleased at the order maintained while distributing the khichri among some hundreds of poor men. His Excellency thanked Mr. Monia for the pains he was taking to afford relief to the sufferers, and among other things informed Mr. Monia that if there were any families among the middle classes of any community, who owing to the famine, needed help but were prevented from seeking it openly from notions of self-respect, a list of such names should be sent to him, so that he might arrange to send them the required help.

A deputation, headed by Mr. Caetano Diogenes Mascarenhas and consisting of several village proprietors and other citizens, waited on his Excellency the Governor and handed to him a memorial containing some hundreds of signatures of residents of Damaun, made to his Excellency the Governor-General of Portuguese-India against the monopoly of tapping khajooree trees in the District of Damaun, given to the new abkari contractor to the great prejudice of the proprietors of several villages and dealers in toddy and khajooree liquor, and requested the Governor to transmit it to Goa.

ON Monday Viscount Cross, who was Home Secretary from 1874 to 1880, and also in the short administration of 1885-6, celebrated the 77th anniversary of his birthday. Since 1895 Viscount Cross has been Lord Privy Seal. He is a great favourite of the Queen.

COUNT VON BLUMENTHAL and the King of Saxony are the only officers of the German army of exalted rank still alive of those who took part in the Franco-German War. It is a coincidence that the late Kaiser William I., who sent Count Blumenthal a special letter of congratulation with his picture as a present just thirty years ago, on the occasion of his sixtieth birthday, Count Moltke, and now Count Blumenthal, should all have attained the age of ninety.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN adjourned meeting of the Corporation was held yesterday when Mr. Burke presided.

THE SEATING ARRANGEMENTS.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee asked to be informed why the seating arrangements for the members of the Corporation had been altered, and at whose suggestion.

The President said he was unaware for until the present moment it was strange to him.

The Commissioner said the alteration was carried out because it had been a frequent complaint that members were seated too far off the presidential chair. If it were not agreeable to the members the old arrangement could be reverted to again.

THE APPOINTMENT OF HEALTH OFFICER.

In connection with the conditions of the appointment of a new Health Officer of the City, Mr. Ebrahim Rahimtoola drew attention to the clause providing for the superannuation of the Health Officer after fifteen years' service at the rate of Rs. 500 per month. He questioned the advisability of finally adopting that condition, and invited the attention of the Corporation that such a pension might lead the officer to resign his post and seek another at higher remuneration after fifteen years of service. At the end of that time his experience would be of great value to the City, and he thought the pension of the new official might be allowed to be regulated by the present scale which was liberal enough.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta agreed that there might be something in the last speaker's suggestion, but he thought the question could be adjourned until the passing of the New Bill by the Legislative Council regarding this appointment. At the same time the Committee thought that there should be some special inducement to get a specially good man.

The Commissioner said there was no objection to adjourning its consideration until they received the applications from England, where the advertisement inviting applications stated that the pension would be Rs. 500 per month after fifteen years' service, and any applications would be made upon this condition.

Mr. Wachs did not regard the possible resignation of the Health Officer after the stipulated term with the same fear as Mr. Rahimtoola. The City might be denied his experience, but they must remember that sanitary science advanced so rapidly that a first class man to-day might become antiquated fifteen years hence.

Mr. Mehta's suggestion was embodied as an amendment and adopted.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST MEMBERS AND OFFICIALS.

A letter was received from Mr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukia, L.V.Sc., L.M.S., making certain statements and suggestions as to a supposed understanding between certain house-owners and certain members of the Corporation that in return for concessions obtained by the latter for the former from the Municipal Executive the former are to record their votes for the latter at the next election ; and drawing attention to the meddling of municipal employes with the rate-payers for their votes. He asked that the Corporation might take "whatever action they may be pleased to take in the matter for their own prestige."

The Hon. Mr. Mehta said he thought they would agree that a letter of this character required serious consideration. The rules of etiquette in public bodies has always provided that imputations against members must be treated in a grave manner on condition that such imputations were not made lightly or without complete proof being adduced, and not by a person who acknowledges he has no proof. Mr. Sukhia's letter treated his allegations in a very light and airy manner. He said "it is said," or "it is reported." His charges were not made against one person but against a body, and that must necessarily mean a large body of witnesses coming forward to prove the allegations. Mr. Sukhia, however, admits it is difficult to prove his allegations up to the hilt as householders had not moral courage to come forward to attest their accuracy. Mr. Mehta said the Corporation would have been satisfied if Mr. Sukhia had said he could prove his charges—without proving them up to the hilt. Mr. Sukhia's suggestion that the Standing Committee should start an enquiry into his allegations, which were not backed up by a particle of proof, was somewhat impudent. If they did so they would probably be engaged in everlasting investigations regarding allegations which any member of the public might imagine or suspect to exist. It was as necessary to protect the reputations of their officers as the reputation of the members of the Corporation generally, and he proposed that the Commissioner informed Mr. Sukhia, that the Corporation could not consider any allegation against its officers or its members without proof being adduced.

Mr. Unvala seconded and it was carried.

The Corporation then adjourned.

FRERE FLETCHER GIRLS' SCHOOL.

ANNUAL PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION.

THE annual distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Frere Fletcher Girls' School was held last evening in the school buildings, Horaby Road. His Lordship the Bishop of Bombay presided and there was a large attendance of European and Native ladies and gentlemen. At the opening of the proceedings the pupils of the institution went through an interesting programme of music and recitations, which were rendered in a very creditable manner.

THE REPORT.

The report shows that there were 77 pupils on the rolls during the past year, of whom 21 were Europeans, two Portuguese, 14 Jews, 38 Parsees, one Mahomedan and one Brahmin. The Government Inspector of Schools, who visited the institution on the 7th December last, said : "The year has been a trying one owing to the prevalence of fever among the elder girls. As far as I could judge from so short a visit, the school is being admirably administered by Miss Franklin and her staff." The Christian scholars were examined in Scripture by the Rev. F. N. Hill, who made the following remark in his report : "On my return from furlough, I examined the Christian children in religious knowledge. With a few exceptions the children answered well and brightly." The needle-work was examined by Miss N. Johannes, who said : "The drawn-thread work of the VII and VI Standards, and the hem-stitched handkerchiefs of the III Standard were very neatly done, and it was difficult to decide the prize." Five girls were sent up from the school to the Matriculation Examination of whom one, Miss Mina Da Gama, passed. The Gujerati Class was established for Gujerati translations by the advice of Mr. Prior. It has been taken regularly by Miss Patuck, but the children were too shy to translate for the Inspector. A class has been formed for theory by Miss Ellis, the music mistress. Three pupils were sent up for the Trinity College Examination, namely, Misses Daisy Johnstone, Ethel Thorpe and Florence Pettigrew. All passed—Miss Daisy Johnstone with honours. The school staff remains the same and much credit is due to them for their steady and persevering work under the many difficulties and discouragements caused by sickness and irregular attendance.

The prizes having been distributed to the successful pupils

The Lord Bishop, in addressing the assembly, said it gave him sincere pleasure to take part in the annual exhibition of the school. The institution was a most interesting one, both as regarded its history and the conception which underlay its foundation. He found that it owed its existence to that good lady, Miss Prescott whom they should all hold in grateful memory. (Applause.) Miss Prescott was very anxious to bring together the young girls of different nationalities and to unite them in educational work ; and that was, he thought, exactly the very thing that they wanted to see in this country. They knew that human nature was the same all the world over ; and though there might be different circumstances and conditions in different countries, their hearts were the same, and, perhaps, their capabilities for learning were also very much the same. It was a pleasure to see different nationalities join together in this happy way. He was quite sure that there was a good understanding between the pupils and Miss Franklin and the teaching staff, for he could see ample indications of such a feeling in the excellence of the performance which they had witnessed that evening. He found from the report that there was a good deal of competition between Parsee and European young ladies. He welcomed such a competition because it led to healthy results by way of stimulating young ladies to turn out better scholars. His Lordship then referred to various points of interest in the report, and concluded by congratulating Miss Franklin and the teaching staff on the very successful management of the school.

On the motion of Mr. John Wallace, seconded by Mr. F. W. Cresswell, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the Bishop for presiding and distributing prizes that evening.

BY order of the Earl of Carlisle, the Hampton Manor estate is to be sold by auction. The manor was granted to Earl Algar in the reign of Edward the Confessor, and subsequently became the property of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, from the last of whom Cardinal Wolsey obtained a ninety-nine years' lease of the property.

M. MAUREL of the Opera-Comique, who is in the habit of travelling on the Eastern line from Paris to Nogent-Sur-Marne, was, says the "Soir," summoned for refusing to allow his ticket to be

THE COLLAPSE OF A HOUSE AT KHETWADY.

ROTTEN BEAMS AND JOISTS.

MR. ALLAN F. TURNER, the coroner, concluded his inquiry yesterday afternoon, at the Esplanade Police Court, respecting the deaths of Motibai, Rattonbai, Nawazbai, Pherozeshaw Sorabji, and Bapujee Cursetji, all of whom were killed by the collapse of a house at Khetwady Main Road on the 14th instant.

Navazbai, widow of one Eduljl Shapoorji, said, that she lived with her children in the front portion of the fourth storey of the house in Khetwady Main Road, that collapsed on the 14th instant. About noon on that day she was standing at the foot of the staircase on the ground floor with three of her children, and while they were there she heard a loud crash and saw a cloud of dust before them. The staircase was in the middle of the house. Witness could not go to the front of the house on account of the cloud of dust and debris. She pushed two of her children up the staircase and she followed them. The third child ran away and witness lost sight of her. When they got up to the first storey, they ran to the back portion of the house that remained standing, and they were then taken down by a ladder. Witness afterwards found her missing daughter. They were not injured at all. Three other children of the witness were not at home, when the house fell. Witness had lived in the house for the last two months. There had been no repairs going on in her portion of the house since she had been there. She had not noticed any crack in any of the walls of her rooms. There had been repairs going on in the water closets on the fourth storey at the back, but these had not fallen. The repairs were merely replastering here and there.

Goolbai, wife of one Dossabhoy Merwanji Todiwalla, deposed that she lived with her husband on the first storey of the house that fell in Khetwady Main Road, on the 14th instant. The deceased Heerabai was the wife of her brother-in-law and they all lived together. On the day in question about noon witness was cooking in the back portion of the first storey. When she heard a loud crash and saw that the front portion of the house had fallen. After the house fell some one put up a ladder to the window and she was taken down safely. At the time of the accident witness' three children were at school. Her husband was also out. She did not notice any crack in the wall.

Khodadad Sheriar Iranee, a servant in a tea-shop, on Khetwady Main Road, opposite the house that fell, said that about noon that day he was standing on the road, when he noticed a quantity of chunam and plaster fall from the first storey of the house and a crack in the front wall of the storey. It was a narrow crack at first, but in about five minutes it had widened to a broad one. When witness first noticed the crack he shouted to the tenants that there was a crack in the wall and that the house would fall and he warned the occupants to leave. He then went back to his shop and noticed a large piece of mortar and chunam fall from the top storey and by that time the crack had gone right up the house and was much wider. He then again shouted to the tenants to vacate and while he was shouting the front portion of the house collapsed. Witness had never before noticed any crack in any of the walls of the house.

Mr. Kaikhushroo Pestonji Bhedwar, L. C. E., Municipal Superintendent of Streets and Buildings, said that on the morning after the accident he made a careful examination of the debris and timber. The ends of beams and posts were rotten; some of them very rotten. Some of the beams and joists were of teak, others of jungle-wood. On examination the foundation of the front wall proved to be sound. From the ground floor to the top the front wall was nine inches in thickness. The premises belonged to the frame-building class and consisted of a ground floor and four storeys above it. Witness considered the thickness of the wall in such a frame-building insufficient for the ground floor and the first storey. The ends of the beams and posts were hidden in the masonry and could not be seen. The Municipality had no power to break open the walls of houses in order to examine the ends of beams and posts. The west wall was an outer wall and was exposed to the rain during the monsoon. The house was shown to be a five-storeyed building on Colonel Laughton's survey map, and therefore it must have been built before the year 1872 when the survey was finished. Before the Municipal Building Bye-Laws were passed in 1893 the Municipality had no power to insist on any definite thickness of walls. The walls could have been of any thickness, so long as the timber framing was strong enough. Jungle-wood was even now used for beams, posts, joists, etc., provided it was sound and of the required dimensions. None of the beams had both ends rotten. All the internal walls were of nine inches in thickness. Witness was of opinion that the cause of the collapse of the house was the rotten ends of the timber.

The jury returned a verdict that the deaths of Motibai, Ruttonbai, Heerabai and Pherozsha were caused by suffocation by being buried in the debris of a house at Khetwady Main Road, the front portion of which had accidentally collapsed owing to the rotten ends of the beams and posts. The death of Bapuji was caused by concussion of the brain resultant upon the collapse of the premises.

THANA NEWS.

OUR local correspondent, writing on Sunday, says:—The rainfall up to date in all talukas of the Thana District has been excellent. The bhat crops are flourishing and the water-supply is plentiful. There has been a break in the rain since Thursday last. Cholera has subsided in Thana, no cases having been reported here either yesterday or to-day.

The daily average number employed on relief works in the district during the past week was as follows:—Men 102, women 138, and children 45. Daily average number of persons relieved in poor-houses was as follows:—Men 71, women 104 and children 174. The number of people on relief works including dependents have fallen by 580 in Thana during the week.

It is stated that Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, M.A., Bar-at-Law, Collector and District Magistrate of Thana, intends proceeding to England on privilege leave of absence for three months on the 8th September. He will be succeeded by Mr. J. P. Orr. Rao Saheb Gaorishankar Harjivan Vyas, L. C. E., Mamlatdar and Second Class Magistrate of Dhanoo has been granted an extension of leave.

Khan Saheb Temuras Navroji Sanjana, B.A., LL.B., has been appointed Second Class Subordinate Judge at Kalyan in this district and invested with the jurisdiction of a Judge of the Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such courts up to the amount of Rs. 50. Mr. Bhagvant Appaji Padhye of Thana and brother of Mr. Keshev Appaji Padhye, B.A., LL.B., has passed the examination held at Bombay, in June last, for the office of pleader in the District and Subordinate Courts.

On account of the breaking out of cholera among the Mahomedans in Mahagiri the Musalmans recited the Koran in all the streets of their moholla on Sunday last, with a view to drive away the epidemic from their locality.

A Mahratta kunbi of the Kalyan Taluka, who was charged with having caused the death of his nephew by pushing him into a well at Posri last month, was tried by Mr. Raghunath Shivram Tipnis, B.A., LL.B., Sessions Judge of Thana, and sentenced to five months' rigorous imprisonment on Wednesday. The hearing of the case in which a Varli Raghoo Ladkia, who was charged with having buried alive his two children on account of starvation at Gokhivre, in Bassein, in June last, was to have taken place in the Court of Sessions on Thursday; but the accused was reported to have died of cholera in jail the same day.

The hearing of the case of Azam Bapooji Jamsetji Nazar, who was charged, with embezzlement, was resumed on Friday, by Rao Bahadur Anna Gopal Kotwal, Huzur Deputy Collector and First Class Magistrate of Thana, who examined Rao Saheb Ravji Dinkar Vejinkar, Mamlatdar, for the prosecution, and postponed the case for further evidence until Tuesday next.

Three inches and one cent rain fell here on Wednesday, two inches and thirty-four cents on Tuesday, and fourteen cents, on Friday. Total fall to Friday, August 17, sixty-three inches and twenty-six cents. Total fall to same date last year 1899, thirty-six inches and thirty-five cents. The price of rice is eighteen pounds per rupee in Salsette (Thana) Taluka and eleven pounds in Mokhada Petha in this district.

The height of water in the Municipal Tank at Pokharan rose from twenty to twenty-two feet on Wednesday. The rush of water caused a break in the dam of Pokharan Tank on Thursday, which was immediately repaired by men of the Thana Municipality.

Forty deaths (including eighteen from cholera) were registered in the native town of Thana during the past week. There were four attacks and four deaths from cholera on Wednesday last.

THE two little Tamil boys who murdered a child of three years of age on Craighead estate, Dolosbage, Ceylon on the 25th ultimo, were again brought up before the Police Magistrate, who, after inquiring into the circumstances of the extraordinary occurrence, acquitted one of the boys, while proceedings against the other were forwarded to the Prosecuting Department for instructions. Our correspondent at Gampola, writing under yesterdays date, gives a few more particulars of the affair. It appears that a number of boys were playing a short distance from the lines, and the deceased, who is said to have acted contrary to the wishes of the elder boys, was clubbed by one of the accused, and died shortly after. They then dug a grave, and finding it too small severed the limbs from the body. Both accused are about ten years of age.

AHMEDABAD NEWS.

OUR Ahmedabad correspondent writes:—On Wednesday last, we had a very heavy fall of rain, two inches and eleven cents being registered that day. In all we have 11 inches and 70 cents of rain. Since Thursday last we had a break in the rains and now the weather is bright and fair.

The city mortality is going very high, the cases of cholera, dysentery and diarrhœa, being prevalent to a great extent in the city. The total number of deaths registered during the week ending August 16, was 785 as against 657 of the previous week. Hence the mortality comes on an average to 100 per day, which is no doubt an astounding figure here. Of these 455 died from fever, 38 from cholera, 36 from respiratory diseases and the rest from other causes. Two hundred and eight deaths were attributed to the refugees in the town. Seventy births were recorded during the same week.

Owing to the high mortality prevailing in the city, a requisition signed by nine members of the Municipality was presented to the president for appointing a select committee of the members, in order to report upon the insanitary state of the city and also to state what measures should be adopted to relieve the town from its insanitary condition. For this purpose a special general meeting of the Municipality was held in the Ripon Hall on Tuesday last, when the following gentlemen were elected members of the select committee: Messrs. R. P. Lambert and Ardasir Kawasji Karanjawala, Drs. Solomon Ibrahimjee and Nowrosji Kawasji Kalianwala. On Friday last all the members had examined the principal poles of the city and this week they will go round the other poles and streets which are said to be very filthy and almost uninhabitable.

Some months ago Chimanlal Mayaram, a Brahmin candidate in the city post office, was charged and tried before Khan Bahadur Edulji Behramshaw Hodiwala, the City Magistrate, for having committed the theft of some registered letters from the post office. In this case the accused had also made a confession of his crime before the Third Class Magistrate of Ahmedabad. The magistrate, after taking into consideration all the circumstances of the case, acquitted the accused. Against this decision the Government had preferred an appeal in the High Court, which was argued, on Monday last, before Justices Fulton and Batty. Their Lordships arrived at the same conclusion with the learned magistrate and discharged the accused, after hearing the arguments of counsel on both sides. Mr. R. M. A. Branson defended the accused Mayaram.

Bapu Haribhai and two other Kolis were charged with the murder of Jivabhai, the uncle of accused No. 1 in the village of Baroda, in the taluka of Borsad. All the accused made their confessions before the Second Class Magistrate of Borsad. No. 2 adhered to the confession made by him when questioned by the committing magistrate, but the rest repudiated their confessional statements before the Sessions Court. In this case, Haribhai, the father of accused No. 1, was a witness for the prosecution, who deposed that accused Nos. 2 and 3 came into his field and informed him that Jivabhai was murdered by Bapu No. 1, while the deceased was sleeping in his own field. The motive assigned for the murder was that the uncle and nephew had a quarrel over the theft of some crops that were standing in the field of the former. No motive was proved against Nos. 2 and 3 except that they were employed by No. 1 to perpetrate the foul deed. The case was tried on Monday last, by Mr. F. X. De Souza, the Sessions Judge, and a jury. At the conclusion of the trial, the learned judge, having agreed with the majority of the jury, acquitted and discharged the accused from custody. Mr. Desaibhai Kalidas appeared for the Crown.

CRICKET AT AHMEDABAD.

A LOCAL correspondent writes:—The long expected rains have at last come to the relief of all, and cricketers have not been a little thankful to them. The small Gujrat College has been making rapid progress—as remarkable in the field of University results as of cricket. The first of our matches came off on the beautiful and extensive grounds of the Gujrat College against the Baroda College team, who came down all the way to compete for the Lord Northcote Challenge Shield. With the single exception of discourtesy in sending them home beaten by five wickets every hospitality was extended to them. Another one followed against the Samaldas College (Bhavnagar) Eleven, because Ahmedabad was selected as the centre of the Northern Division. The eleven looked formidable and speculation had decided all chances in their favour. But the glory of cricket lies in its uncertainty and much to their disappointment the Gujrat College, that was now coming in form, played a steady game and scored 89; and the match concluded with a win for the home team by an innings and 14 runs. During the course of the matches two bats were offered by the Principal for the best batting and bowling averages, which were won respectively by Mr. R. M. Antani, the agile and versatile captain, and the slim scrambler, Mr. D. N. Vakil. It is due to the said members of the team to mention that victories were largely due to their hearty co-operation and activity on the field. The Principal made an encouraging little speech at the conclusion appreciating the services of Professor B. J. Desai (hon. secretary, athletic society) and Mr. G. A. Syed called for three cheers which were enthusiastically given. Mr. L. M. Wadia, bar-at-law, acted as umpire in the second fixture.

The champion team of Gujrat maintained its high reputation even against the Ahmedabad Gymkhana, led by the well-known cricketer Mr. Mead. On Saturday, the 18th, play commenced at about 12 noon, and three wickets were down for 11 runs, including Major Dyson, Mr. Woodward, and Mr. Mead. The aspect, however changed thereafter and Mr. Trueman with a clear style drove every ball and raised the score to 50, though not without one or two palpable chances. Being feverish he retired, and they were all out for 76. The Gujrat College went in to bat and knocked up 147 for 9 wickets, of whom Messrs. J. H. Divan (B. A.), N. K. Shah, N. M. Mehta (B. A.), N. O Vakil and R. N. Antain scored respectively 23, 22, 19, 18 and 12.

The third match of the season thus resulted in a decisive victory for the College team, which proceeds to play the winner at Bombay or Poona centres to compete for the Northcote Challenge Shield. With this reputation it will be no surprise if they come off with flying colours from the unfamiliar cricket grounds of Bombay and Poona.

BOMBAY YARN IN CHINA.

MESSRS. FRAMJEE HORMUSJEE AND Co's cotton circular, dated Hongkong Aug. 4, reads: The situation up at the North is still considered extremely serious; nevertheless a little hope of improvement has been revived, as some authentic messages, reported to have been received from Pekin during the past fortnight announcing the safety of the Foreign Legations, relieved in a great degree the painful suspense, as to their fate. This, to some extent, has buoyed up the hope of the native dealers as to a speedier stoppage of the revolutionary movement, and, as the Southern Provinces so far have remained unaffected, the inducement to purchase against the denudations of stocks in the country markets has been availed of to the full, and some 11,000 bales of Indian Yarn have changed ownership first at previous rates, but latterly, owing to news of the retardation of the monsoon in some parts of the Bombay Presidency, at a rise of 2 dols. to 4 dols. The bulk of the importers on their part, fearing internal complications owing to the capture of Newchwang by the Russians, have not been slow to unload themselves very materially at the present juncture. Consequently, the result of the fortnight's transactions has run much above the average, and comprises sales of

2,500	bales of No. 20 at dol.		91 to dol.	98	and dol.	101
750	"	16	" "	90	" "	98	" " 99
1,750	"	12	" "	83	" "	93	
6,000	"	10	" "	80	" "	88	
100	"	6	" "	74 1-2	" "	76 1-2	

leaving unsold stocks—under arrivals of 2,000 bale from India and about a like quantity from the North—at 59,000 bales.

Japanese threads, owing to extreme prices ruling in Japan on account of the dearness of Cotton, have been held on, and a rise of even 4 dols, to 6 dols. had not induced holders to quit. Nothing, therefore, has been done in them, but a line of about a thousand bales Jardine's Local No, 10 has been bargained for at 85 1-2, dols, which is considered a rather low rate in the market for the quality, Exchange on India is Rs. 151 1-4 wire and Rs. 151 1.2 post.

In Shanghai also, some hopeful elements have been in play to alleviate materially the profound anxiety felt, first as to the safety of the foreigners at Pekin, and, secondly, as to the security of the trade and commerce of the Yangtsze, and of the surrounding provinces, and although business was materially suspended at first, latterly a spurt was received owing to emanations of demand from Szechuen and Hankow for No. 20, and from the River Ports for No. 10. The result has been a rise of a tael and a half in prices, and an off-take of some 6,200 bales as under:—

4,100	bales of No. 20 at Tls.	64.00	to	68.50
175	" " 16	"	63.00	"	68.00
75	" " 12	"	62.00	"	66.00
1,850	" " 10	"	58.70	"	63.50

Unsold stocks of Indian threads are computed at about 51,000 bales. Of Japanese threads, the market is advancing, but, owing to restricted supplies on account of the limited out-put of the mills, only about 650 bales Nos. 20 and 16 have been placed at Tls. 73 to Tls. 74 for No. 20, and Tls. 72 to Tls. 73 for No. 16. In Local threads there has not been much of a rise, but about 1,700 bales Nos. 12 to 16 have found buyers at Tls. 61.50—Tls. 63 to Tls. 64.50—and Tls. 65 respectively. Some of the mills have stopped working during the present trouble. Exchange on India, as on the 30th ultimo, has been advised at Rs. 208 1-4 wire and Rs. 208 3-4 post.

In Japan, there was an unexpectedly heavy demand for Nos. 10 and 16, but supplies of these being unavailable. No. 20 was raised up in prices by speculators. However quotations still go in an inverse ratio:—

Nos.	10	being quoted at	Yens 94	to 95
"	16	"	at "	46 to 94
"	20	"	at "	92 to 94

THE TREATMENT OF CAPE REBELS.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AND THE PLEA FOR LENIENCY.

A Blue Book containing the correspondence relating to the treatment of rebels in South Africa has been published. It opens with a despatch from Sir Alfred Milner to Mr. Chamberlain, summarising the facts connected with the invasion of the colony. Sir Alfred says:—

A well-informed refugee from the Albert district has estimated the total number of Colonial Boers who have joined the enemy in the invaded districts south of the Orange River at 3,000 to 4,000. In the districts north of that river the number can hardly be less. Adding to these the men who became burghers of the Transvaal immediately before, or just after, the outbreak of war, with the view of taking up arms in the struggle, I am forced to the conclusion that, in round figures, not less than 10,000 of those now fighting against us in South Africa, and probably somewhat more, either are, or till quite recently were, subjects of the Queen.

In answer to a minute from the Cape Ministers urging a general measure of amnesty, and supporting that policy by a reference to the Canadian rebellion, Mr. Chamberlain sent the following reply:—

May 4.—Her Majesty's Government have carefully considered your telegram of May 1.

They sympathise with the objects expressed in the Minute of your Ministers. They are assured that the people of this country are animated by no vindictive feelings towards those who have been or are in arms against her Majesty's forces, whether enemies or rebels.

Their principal desire is that when the war is over the racial and other animosities which existed before or which have been called out by it shall, at the earliest possible moment, disappear, and be succeeded by harmonious co-operation between those who have to live together in South Africa.

But in pursuing this object the sentiments of both sides must be taken into consideration, and while on the one hand the worst results may be anticipated from any display of a revengeful policy on the part of loyalists, not less serious consequences would ensue from the rankling sense of injustice which would follow upon a policy which would actually place rebels in a better position after the struggle was over than those who have risked life and property in the determination to remain loyal to their Queen and flag.

Clemency to rebels is a policy which has the hearty sympathy of her Majesty's Government, but justice to loyalists is an obligation of duty and honour.

Mr. Chamberlain goes on to suggest that the punishment of rebels might vary according to the nature of their crime. Ringleaders might be dealt with by a special commission; the others might be allowed to plead guilty, and thereupon either sentenced to a fine carrying with it disfranchisement, or released on recognisance to come up for judgment when called upon, this also to involve disfranchisement.

As to the Canadian precedent, Mr. Chamberlain says:—

In Lower Canada, in 1837-38, there was a revolt during peace against the Queen's authority, founded on grievances under constitutional conditions which were recognised as unsatisfactory by the Government of the day, and altered by subsequent legislation. In the Cape there has been adhesion to the Queen's enemies during war by those who have for a generation enjoyed full constitutional liberty. In Canada the insurrection was never a formidable one from a military point of view, in the Cape it has added very largely to the cost and difficulty of the war.

A PARADOX OF THE CHINESE CHARACTER.

THE peculiarities of the Chinese character, so far as strangers can judge of them, have always (says the "Saturday Review") excited the puzzled wonder of Europeans; and at the present moment this feeling has been naturally stimulated anew. It is indeed difficult to exaggerate the condition of grotesque perplexity produced in the mind of an Englishman, Frenchman, or American, by the thought of a nation who, on the one hand, are possessed of the most modern artillery, and are themselves capable of manufacturing ammunition for it, and who are yet, as a nation, in a state of such abject superstition as to think that the most appalling calamity that could possibly befall their country would be to dig up the bodies of the ruling family's ancestors. But a yet more puzzling, or at events a better-known peculiarity of the Chinese character is to be found in the singular fact that it is possible in China for a criminal condemned to death to buy a substitute who shall suffer the supreme penalty in his place. The devotion of the Chinese to their families, and their views as to a future state, may supply us with a logical explanation of conduct which seems so paradoxical. This aspect of the question it is not our purpose to discuss. But such conduct, whatever its logical explanation may be, shows at all events that the Chinese generally fear death much less than the Western nations. Nevertheless—and here is the point on which we desire especially to insist—the Chinese are said to be by no means exceptionally courageous. That such should be the case seems to many people inexplicable. If death seems to a man so little to be dreaded, that he will sell his life, in cool blood, in order that the price of it may go to his relations, we may reasonably ask why he should not be absolutely reckless in battle. We may ask how the idea of danger can have any possible meaning for him. And in asking this, we shall be justified by the conduct of certain other nations. The Mohammedan idea that death in battle against the infidel is a sure passport to an eternal Cremorne or Mabille, where there is no satiety and nothing whatever to pay, does as a fact produce amongst the soldiery of the prophet the precise effect which in logical fitness it ought to do. It invests them with the courage that arises from a true indifference to death. Why then do not the Chinese, to whom death in itself is not more formidable, exhibit courage of the same spontaneous kind. To many minds this question appears unanswerable? We venture to think that it is not as mysterious as it seems or at any rate, the fate to which it refers, if mysterious at all, is not peculiar to the Chinese. Is there anything more mysterious in the fact that a Chinaman, who will sell himself for execution in times of peace, should flinch from death on the battlefield, than there is in the fact that many an enlightened European, who surrounds himself with doctors in order to keep death at a distance, should deliberately brave it for the sake of an ortolan or a fresh truffle?

THE FRENCH AT LAKE CHAD.

DEFEAT AND DEATH OF RABAH.

Mr. Decrais, Minister of Colonies, has received an important despatch from M. Gentil, the Government Commissary on the Shari. It is dated the 28th of April, and was transmitted from Libreville on the 28th of July. It is to the effect that the three French missions marching towards Lake Chad united their forces on the 21st of April, in the vicinity of Kusri—probably Kusseri. M. Gentil immediately ordered the formation of a column of the combined forces of the three missions to attack Rabah. The French forces were under the orders of Commandant Lamy. Rabah had concentrated the greater portion of his troops at a spot situated about five kilometres to the north-west of Kusri. The French force was composed of seven hundred men armed with rifles, thirty horsemen, one thousand five hundred men furnished by the Baghirmi region, and four guns. Rabah had with him five thousand men, of whom two thousand were armed with rifles, six hundred horsemen, and three guns.

In the battle which ensued Commandant Lamy was mortally wounded, and Captain Cointet was killed on the spot. On the other hand, Rabah was so seriously wounded that he could not flee with his troops, that had been routed. One of the sharpshooters of the Central African Mission cut off his head and brought it to the French camp, where it was recognised.

The French retook the standards which had been captured on the occasion of the massacre of the Bretonnet Mission, seized a large quantity of booty and made numerous prisoners. Their casualties were—Commandant Lamy, Captain Cointet, Sergeant Roches, one sharpshooter, and seventeen native troops killed; Lieutenants Meynier and Galland, Captain Lamothe, and five men wounded.

Captain Reibell has assumed command of the Foureau-Lamy Mission. The remainder of what was Rabah's army is being pursued. Two other fractions of Rabah's forces that had remained at Gulfei and Logone dispersed after the French victory. On learning the death of Rabah the population came to offer their submission to the French.

M. Foureau, the explorer, had left Commandant Lamy prior to the battle, and is returning to France via the Congo. The remnants of the Voulet-Chanoine mission will return to the West Coast via Zinder, i.e., the way they came. M. Gentil is to be promoted to the second grade of the Legion of Honour.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning. When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

SIR HENRY THOMPSON describes natural aperient waters as vastly superior to artificial solutions, however skilfully prepared; and "HUNYADI JANOS" as "THE MOST CONCENTRATED OF THE SALINE GROUP." Annual sale six million bottles. Signature, ANDREAS SAXLEHNER, on label secures genuiness.

HOW TO COMBAT OBESITY.

"ONCE a man has passed the meridian of life, a comfortable rotundity in figure is apt to show, with certain graceful curves, in the neighbourhood of the stomach which he had hitherto been destitute of. What has happened? The tissues have lost their power to thoroughly burn up the food, and the food products are deposited in a half-resolved form—fat.

"Undoubtedly, there is an air of comfort and jollity suggested by the well-known, lines but no one knows better than the luckless proprietor of them that their possession is not altogether to his advantage.

"Honest Jack Falstaff, that 'tun of man, who 'lards the lean earth as he walks along' was wise in referring to his bodily redundancy as a parasite which fed upon him. Unhappily this comfortable swathing of the body does not confine itself to the exterior, it is rapidly preying upon the internal organs and the muscles. The heart becomes fatty, so does the liver, and the muscles have their fibres, first separated, and then replaced by the encroaching enemy. For this condition is an enemy, a parasite, feeding upon the body and clogging the energies. Unfortunately the condition itself makes distasteful the means of cure. The easy-going ways of the generous-living man or woman makes self-denial in the matter of diet, or anything else, an unspeakable task. Indeed, even if the diet is reduced, the accumulation of fat still goes on for now we are face to face with disease, with fatty degeneration of the tissues.

"Instead of the higher product, proteid (muscular and organic tissue), being formed, the lower product—fat—is the result of the bodily chemistry. Then we have fatty organs, fatty muscles, and fatty heart. The cure for this condition are innumerable; but it must be confessed that it takes much self-denial to practise any of them, and self-denial is a very sore task in such cases. A case is quoted of a New York lawyer who developed an enormous bulk. This he reduced by walking from three to five miles every evening at a rapid pace. What it cost him to do so is not recorded, but the struggle must have been a severe one. The reduction he achieved was 90 lbs.

"Exercise alone is, perhaps the ideal mode of reducing weight, but it must be confessed that it is the one requiring most perseverance and self-denial. Still, it is only the first step that counts, and, once a few days' regular exercise have been persevered in, the task becomes easy.

"In a few months we hope to give a special Obesity Chart as supplement to this Magazine, with a complete system of exercises and a few hints as regards diet. Here we show some of the exercises specially devised for its prevention.

"One is never too old to begin. Dr. Schweniger reduced Bismarck's weight by 60 lb. after he was seventy years old.

"Fat deposits itself in two ways—in the muscles and outsider swathing them. In the muscles it displaces the true muscula, fibre, outside them it is simply burned off. "Burned off," I say advisedly. There is an actual chemical combustion of the fat when it breaks up into carbon dioxide and water. Of course, the principal accumulation is in the region of the stomach. It must be pointed out that not only is exercise necessary here, but one must train his or her body to hold itself properly; that is, not to let the stomach hang loose, but to brace it in by muscular effort. This is quite easy for a few hours after exercise, while the muscles are still tense with the work, but it requires considerable perseverance to make it a habit. Once this is done the task is easy.

"The cure is hastened if heavy clothing be worn over the part one wishes to reduce in size during exercise. In this way the action can be localised. Miraculous as the visible effects are to the individual, the internal and invisible results are more important. To have got rid of the fatty tissue permeating the heart, and slowly but fatally impairing its power, or the fatty tissue deposited in the liver, bringing on sluggish liver, congested liver, &c.—these are after all the chief triumphs of one who reduces his weight by exercise.

"The exercises must be persevered in as long as possible, which is not very long, as they are severe. Nothing but genuine grit and hard work will meet with success, but when that work is employed success will be speedy, absolute and complete."—*Sandow' Magazine.*

FRENCH ARMY REORGANISATION.

ON the proposal of the War Minister, the President of the Republic has signed an important decree modifying the organisation of the Superior Council of War. When General de Galliffet took office; he decided that the superior Council of War should be composed exclusively of Generals in active command of an Army Corps. General Andre, the present War Minister, being of opinion that this system would offer great inconvenience in the case of a declaration of war, has, by the decree he presented for the signature of M. Loubet, rendered it possible for officers holding no active command to be appointed members of that Council. The Minister has availed himself of this new decree to re-nominate General de Negrier member of that Superior Council, and Generals Hagron, Dessirier, and Fauchot have been appointed to the command of Army Corps, in the room of Generals Kessler, Duchesne, and Lucas, who are maintained in the Superior Council of War, but who abandon their functions of Army Corps Commanders. The only member of the Council who still preserves the command of an Army Corps is General Zedo. The Council (says the "Standard") is now composed as follows:—President, the War Minister; Vice President, General Brugere, Generalissimo of the French Army; members—Generals Saussier, Zurlinden, Pierron, Zede, Duchesne, Kessler, Lucas, and De Negrier. On his demand, General Brugere, who was at the same time Generalissimo and Military Governor of Paris, has been relieved of the latter functions, which have been entrusted to General Florentin. The new Military Governor of Paris was a Captain in the Artillery when the Franco-German War broke out in 1870. At the battle of Servigny, on August 31, he was seriously wounded in the arm. He was, however, fortunate to preserve the limb, which he can use by the aid of an ingenious apparatus. His promotion has been fairly rapid, though he has not taken any part in Colonial campaigns. He was first attached to the Paris garrison in 1898. It is interesting to note that General Florentin was president of the court-martial which decided that Commandant Esterhazy should be removed from active service in the Army.

THE AUGUST ST. NICHOLAS.

ONE is reminded of Marryat's romances in reading in the August "St. Nicholas" Reginald Gourlay's story of "The Lucky Lieutenant." The difference between Midshipman Easy or one of his fellows, and the Hon. John O'Brien, is that the former was fictitious and the latter real. The young Irish officer lived through a series of hairbreadth escapes by sea and land and eloped at last with his old love, who brought him half a million sterling, the marriage occurring, of course, at Gretna Green. The explosion of the lieutenant's ship prepares the reader for an account of "The greatest explosion of Historic Times," that of the volcano of Krakatua, in 1883, the noise of which was heard three thousand miles away. Less shocking in its results was the overturning by strikers of a railway car in which the Rev Charles M. Sheldon author of "In His Steps," was making "A Trip with a Professional Rain-maker"—a story, "founded on fact," which he tells in this number of "St. Nicholas." The making of "A Miniature Castle" is described and pictured from photographs; Miss Jewett, Miss Helen M. Winslow, in "Some Literary Cats," prints letters about their pets from Miss Jewett, Miss Wilkins and others; A. Hyatt Verrill narrates and illustrates some of his experiences in "Hunting with a Camera." Susan Coolidge contributes a short story "Queen Log and Queen Stork," with pictures by Relyea; Tudor Jenks's pen and Birch's pencil celebrate "The Sultan's Verses"; and Grace Ellery Channing's "Last Cruise of the Stella di Mare" is illustrated by Orson Lowell, whose "Feluccas on the Mediterranean," apropos of this story is the magazine's frontispiece.

THE Duke of Norfolk and Lord Edmund Talbot reached Arundel the other afternoon on their return from active service in South Africa. On arriving in the town they drove to the Church of St. Philip Neri, where, in the presence of a full congregation, a solemn Te Deum was sung, the National Anthem being played at the conclusion of the service. The town was gaily decorated in honour of the event, and addresses of welcome were presented from various local bodies.

THE Nizhni-Novgorod Fair was opened some days ago. The "Birza," a local newspaper, has grave apprehensions regarding its success this year, chiefly on account of the situation in the Far East. The necessity for using the railway to transport troops has led to the suspension of mercantile freight. Another reason is the very low state of the Volga. A telegram from Tver announces that all communication with Rybinsk has been stopped on account of low water.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS?—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING STRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING STRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, Aug. 18.)

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Mr. M. F. Couchman, of the Indian Civil Service Madras Establishment First Asst Commr Coorg is appointed to officiate as Commr of Coorg during the absence on privilege leave of Mr G. F. Meiklejohn or until further orders.

Mr P A Booty of the Indian Civil Service Madras Establishment is appointed to officiate as First Asst Commr and Dist Magte of Coorg in the place of Mr M E Couchman appointed to officiate as Commr of Coorg or until further orders.

Mr G R C Williams has been permitted to resign H M's Indian Civil Service with effect from the 4th Aug 1900 or the subsequent date on which he might sail from India or relinquish charge of office in the event of his not taking subsidiary leave.

MEDICAL.

The services of Lieut A C Hobson 6th Inty Hyderabad Contingent are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

PORT BLAIR.

Capt A R S Anderson M B I M S Bengal is appointed to be Senior Medical Officer Port Blair with effect from the date of assuming charge.

The services of Major H C Hudson I M S Bengal are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

JUDICIAL.

H M has been pleased to appoint Mr Cecil Michael Willard Brett Esq of the Indian Civil Service Bengal Establishment to be a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal with effect from the 26th June 1900 vice Mr C A Wilkins retired.

Major G B Crawley Indian Staff Corps Cantonment Magte of Allahabad is granted furlough for one year and four months under Articles 338 and 340 of the Civil Service Regulations with effect from the 1st Oct 1900 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

POLICE.

The services of Mr E W Trotter Asst Supt of Police are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Burma.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

H M's Secy of State for India has permitted the Rev R J Langford a Senior Chaplain on the Bengal Lucknow Ecclesiastical establishment to retire from the service with effect from the 4th Nov 1900.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

The services of the undermentioned Military Officers which were placed at the disposal of the Administration of the Central Provinces, are replaced at the disposal of H E the Commander in Chief in India with effect from the dates on which they made over charge of their duties:—Cap W B Douglas 8th (Rajput) Regt of Bengal Inf and Lieut B F R Holbrooke 25th (Baluchistan; Duchess of Connaugh's Own) Reg of Bo Inty.

Mr J Nisbet Conservator of Forests 3rd grade is permitted to retire from the service with effect from the 3rd Aug 1900.

From the same date the following promotions are ordered: (I) Mr E E Fernandez, Conservator 3rd grade provisionally substantive Central Provinces to be permanently substantive in that grade; and (II) Mr F B Manson Offg Conservator 3rd grade Burma to be provisionally substantive in that grade.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The appointment of Mr James McGorge as Consul for Siam at Moulmein has been confirmed by H Ms Govt.

The provisional recognition by the Govt of India of the appointment of Mr R. T Menzies as Consul for Denmark at Madras has been confirmed by H Ms Govt.

Lieut C F F Campbell I S C Squadron Officer 6th Bengal Cav is appointed to be Inspecting Officer Phulkian States Imperial Service Cavalry with effect from the 1st August 1900.

The services of Capt P J I Miles S C a Special Asst to the Political Agent in Gilgit are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept with effect from the date on which he may relinquish charge of his temporary duties as Offg Asst Political Agent at Chitral.

Lieut St John Hill I S C on probationer for the Political Dept is appointed to be Political Asst of the 3rd class with effect from the 19th July 1900.

Lieut St John was deputed on famine duty in Ajmer with effect from the date of assuming charge.

The privilege leave granted to Lieut Col H M Temple Indian Staff Corps a Resident of the 1st class and Agent to the Governor General of India for Khorassan and Seistan is extended by one day.

The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of leave by the Secy of State for India—Capt W G Walker I S C Asst Insp. Officer Rajputana Imperial Service Infy (medical certificate) for three months.

Capt W P Bannerman, I S C Squadron Officer 1st Bo Lancers is appointed to be Asst Insp. Officer Rajputana and N W P Provinces Imperial Service Cavalry and Transport substantive pro tempore with effect from the date of assuming charge and during the absence on field service of Capt F H B Commeline or until further orders.

Lieut Col R. H Jennings Royal Engineers an additional Resident of the 2nd class and Resident at Indore is granted privilege leave for two months with effect from the 1st Sept 1900 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

Mr O V Bosanquet of the Indian Civil Service a Political Agent of the 2nd class is appointed to officiate as an additional Resident of the 2nd class and Resident at Indore with effect from the date of assuming charge and during the absence on privilege leave of Lieut Col R H Jennings R E or until further orders.

Capt E Barnes I S C a Political Asst of

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

THE "Narval," the principal type of Frenh submarine boat, is the invention of M. Laubeuf. Whe at the surface it is propelled by a steam engine, and when below water by electricity. It has three modes of progression: (1) at the surface like an ordinary torpedo-boat; (2) submerged to the funnels; (3) entirely submerged. It has two complete hulls, one inside the other. The outer is pierced with holes, which let in the water. When submerged the inner hull is thus protected from projectiles by a shell of water. This, on course, is a great improvement.

The chimney is telescopic, and is put up or taken down by mechanism. The boiler is of the aquatubular sort of Messrs. Siegle, and is heated by petroleum burners. The electric motors are fed by Fulmen accumulators, and they can work as dynamos to charge the accumulators when the ship is at the surface and her steam engine is able to drive them. Such a vessel is thus independent of a port to charge her accumulators at, and as such might easily cross the Channel.

A new species of plant has been grown by M. Hugo de Vries at Amsterdam. It is the product of careful experiments, which cause him to think that species have not been produced by a prolonged selection of individual variations, as many believe. This particular species was produced suddenly, and yet has the absolute fixity of a true species. It is an elementary or "little" species, as they are called, not a collective or Linnean species. These last are evidently produced by the successive accumulation of elementary specific characters. It was derived from a culture of the Onagre (Œnothera Lamarckiana), but is distinct from this in every organ. M. Hugo de Vries, in a paper to the Academie des Sciences, calls it Œnothera gigas, and says it is more robust than the mother species.

A syndicate has been formed at Ochsenfurt, Bavaria, to apply electricity in agriculture. A central station will furnish the current at a pressure of 5,000 volts to small stations on each farm for working thrashers, cutters, and so on. The houses in the vicinity will also be lighted by it.

A new locomotive of the Thuile system was tried between Chartres and Thouars, and found to give a speed of 80 miles an hour with trains of 175 to 200 tons. The engine was built at Creusot by MM Schneider and Co.

The mew American railway cars built of steel moulded by hydraulic pressure are likely to supersede the older wooden cars. They are cheaper and lighter than wooden ones.

The board of school superintendents for the boroughs of Manhattan and Broux have recommended the abolition of the vertical style of penmanship, which is said to make slow writers, though it is better for the eyes. However, it is considered best to teach a child the round, vertical style as a foundation for the slanting style.

M. P. Hachet-Souplet, in "La Nature," gives two instances of remarkable intelligence in animals observed lately by him. An egg was placed on a chimney-piece out of reach of a costi, which, having failed to jump to it, dragged a chair to the place and used it as a stand. A Sapajou monkey did still better. It was troubled with toothache every time it ate nuts, and tried to pick out the offending morsels of nut from its teeth with its nails, but in vain. M. Hachet-Souplet gave it the materials to make a toothpick in the shape of a little iron rod and a whetstone. After trying the rod, and finding it too thick, the monkey had the idea of sharpening it on the stone, and at the end of an hour had made a serviceable toothpick.

It has been decided to measure an arc of the meridian six degrees long in Peru by means of several stations and three base lines, each of 8,500 metres. The intensity of weight and the magnetic elements will also be observed.

Mr. Christie, the Astronomer Royal, has found that the star "Goat" is double, that is, consists of two stars turning round each other. This body, as observed by Mr. Newall, of Oxford, approaches to and recedes from the earth in a period of 104 days.

The "glaciers," or freezing caverns, which occur in many parts of the world, are described in a new book of Mr. E. S. Balch, who has visited them. It is published by Allen, Lane, and Scott, Philadelphia. He finds that, contrary to the general belief, they are not colder in summer than in widter. The belief probably arose from the air in the cavern feeling colder in summer and warmer in winter than the open-air

A hospital and a department of physiological chemistry have been added to the Pasteur Institute of Paris. They and a service of free consultations are the gifts of an anonymous person, and of Mdme. de Maillefer and Baroness de Hirech.

According to M. Cleve, of the Academy of Sciences, most of the water of the Gulf Stream comes from the West Coast of Africa. He arrives at this conclusion by a study of living creatures in the stream.

The large flying bird cage of the New York Zoological Park, the largest in existence, is 150 feet long, 75 feet wide, and 55 feet high. It cost 8,000 dollars.

The Association of Industrials of France against accidents to workmen offer an international prize of £40 for insulating or protective gloves for electrical employes. Competitors should send their gloves to the President of the Association, 3, Rue de Lutece, Paris. Failing a satisfactory winner the money will be divided according to merit.

Old spiral car springs are now made into cold chisels in America. If the steel has not enough carbon at first it is supplied by the cementation process.

There are four hundred lepers in France, and it is proposed to build a sanatorium for them near Neufchateau, in the Vosges. The project is due to Dom Santon, a Benedictine of Ligugé, who, as a physician, has studied the disease in various parts of the world. The National French Committee for the Work of Lepers is to carry it out.

At the large sawmills of Joseph Fialla, Austria, the sawdust, mixed with tarry matters, is compressed while hot into briquettes, which are good for burning in furnaces or fires. They yield about as much heat as lignite coal.

Naturalists have long known that numerous varieties of the ecmmon prawn take more or less the colour of the weed or other organisms to wich they cling, and on which they find food and shelter. It appears that prawns undergo a regular course of colour changes every twenty-four hours. Towards evening a decided red tinge—a sunset glow—makes its appearance and marks the beginning of the night colour. A green tinge is then assumed, and presently gives place to an azure blue colour, which is retaind throughout the night. At the first touch of dawn, however, this colour disappears, and that of the previous day is gradually resumed. When not passing through these changes, prawns quickly modify their colours to bring them into harmony with the colours of surrounding objects. An almost black prawn was found to change to a transparent and colourless condition when placed for a few minutes in a white porcelain vessel. Moreover, a ready means of producing green prawns is to place them just after capture in a white jar and cover the mouth of the vessel with muslin, in which case the change of colour takes place in from thirty seconds to one minute. Prawns the thus vary colour in sympathy with their surroundings, but it is a remarkable fact that, however much these conditions may be altered, prawns always change their tint to the nocturnal hue as evening comes on and resume their diurnal colour on the morning of the next day. In a word, the animal have so firmly acquired the habit of changing its colour day and night that it cannot be induced to forget to do it.

The method of resuscitating drowned persons, or others whose hearts have ceased to beat, by rhythmic traction of the tongue, is well known, also a method of accomplishing it by mechanical means. A more violent mechanical method is described by M. Battelli before the Paris Academy of Sciences. He has resuscitated dogs by opening the thorax and manipulating the heart by actual handling, so as to cause it to beat. M. Battelli concludes that it is possible to apply the same method to man. The opening in the chest can be closed again and will heal, as in any surgical operation. After M. Battelli had described his experiments, Messrs. Tuffier and Hallion reminded the Academy that they had performed this same operation as long ago as October and November 1898.

Three thousand bronze tablets containing the records of Rome from the foundation of the city to the time of Vespasian are known to be buried in the marshes near Ostia. They were saved from the fire which destroyed the Capitol in the year A. D. 69. The Italian archæologist, Signor Maes, wishes the Italian Government to drain the marshes and hunt for the tablets.

A TRIUMPH OF SCIENCE.

Reader, do you know what real cocoa is? To economical housewives, and wide-awake people generally, the *best* cocoa and that of Van Houten are synonymous terms. The cocoa manufactured by that well-known firm is a preparation from the very best cocoa-beans, and contains all the valuable nutritive and stimulating properties natural to cocoa. The cocoa-bean contains an alkaloid called "Theobromine," which is the principle of the

"*cup that cheers, but does not inebriate.*"

The great point of difference between the stimulating properties of alcohol, and that of theobromine is, that the use of the former causes a subsequent depression, which is proportional to the amount of stimulation it has previously brought about; the use of the latter (theobromine) is unattended by such unpleasant after effects. Of course, only a first-class cocoa, such as Van Houten's, will work in the aforesaid manner. *That* cocoa has been described as "A triumph of science!" It is quite pure, extremely soluble, and easy of assimilation and digestion by the weakest stomach. It costs but a trifle, being less than one farthing per cup; and it is the simplest drink to make ready, of the whole catalogue of possible beverages. It smells so good, and tastes so delicious, that when you try it you will certainly exclaim: "Ah! indeed, it *is* a triumph of science!"

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It is asserted on good authority that by taking a little daily the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.
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N.B.—To avoid impositions, the public are respectfully requested to notice the Name and Trade Mark W which appear on each genuine bottle.
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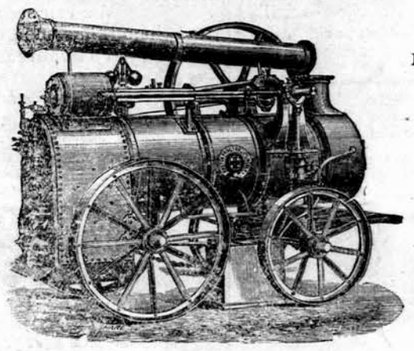

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The Lancet, June, 8th, 1895:—"It is now known that Cod Liver Oil can be prepared, not only free from objectionable taste, but also *free* from the *tendency* to cause *unpleasant eructations*." This latter very disagreeable property has been removed by MÖLLER'S NEW PROCESS.
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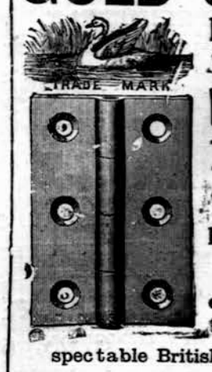

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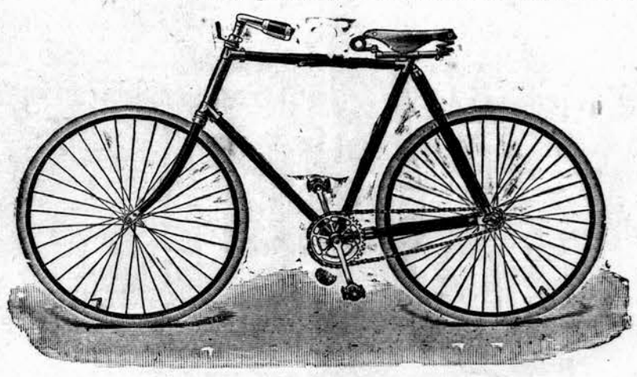

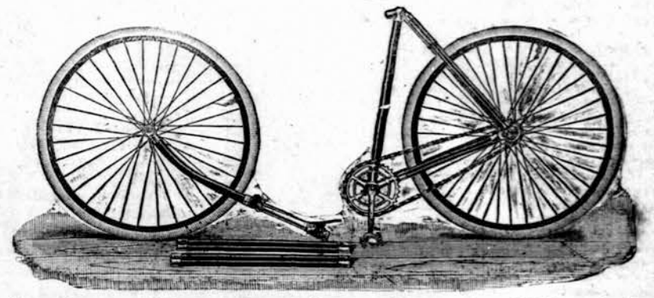

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The joint pins pass through the lugs and tubes centrally, they have flat narrow heads which lie in the grooves between the 2 cylinders of the lugs and when screwed up by their nuts draw the lugs round the double tubes until the latter are firmly embraced.

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All the members of the frame of a given size are interchangeable.

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